

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
DISARMAMENT & SALT

AA 1

PRC POSITION AT UN SPECIAL SESSION STIRS UP COLD WAR

OW201207Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Shadrin commentary: "Peking Colludes With Imperialists and Reactionaries"]

[Excerpts] I must remind everyone of the fact that when the United States produced its first atomic bombs U.S. imperialism was extremely concerned about China and blockaded China. It also planned a large-scale invasion of China and even contemplated dropping atomic bombs on China. But the Soviet Union sternly warned the United States not to engage in such adventurist activities. This smashed the United States' scheme. Our country's military power, which includes atomic weapons, is the military strength that insures the security of all socialist nations, including China.

Recently, at the United Nations special session on disarmament, the Soviet delegation said the time had arrived for all nations with great military potential to end activities aimed at augmenting or improving military equipment and weapons systems. The Soviet delegation proposed that production be halted on all types of nuclear weapons and other large-scale destructive weapons. The delegation also proposed a ban on the development of all new mass destruction conventional weapons and a ban on the improvement of conventional weapons by the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and their military allies. The Soviet proposal won warm support from many delegations.

But speeches of the Chinese and U.S. delegates ran counter to the mood prevailing at the special session. In their speeches, the Chinese and U.S. delegates saw eye to eye on many issues. They both fanned the cold war air. The head of the Chinese delegation cut a dashing figure while dishing out various anti-Soviet slanders. Without any evidence, he hurled abusive charges at the Soviet Union and false propaganda. In essence, the main theme of Huang Hua's clamoring at the special session was: Disarmament concerns only a few nations; China and the NATO nations have no need for disarmament. This Peking diplomat even called on the developing nations to make military preparations for war.

Undoubtedly, Peking's leaders are well aware that their proposals could not be accepted and were not realistic. Their aim was to lead the UN debate astray, thus preventing the UN General Assembly from proposing effective resolutions. This also was precisely the aim of the most bellicose imperialists. An ancient Chinese proverb said it well: "Birds of a feather flock together."

Peace Without Superpowers

LD201204Y Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Vladimir Lukin commentary]

[Text] One can hardly describe as tranquil the present stage of international relations. The international situation is complicated by numerous conflicting factors and contradictions which obstruct the process of international relaxation. But whereas opinions differ on how to achieve a greater degree of stability in the world, we nearly all agree on at least one important point: it's generally accepted that the only reasonable way to consolidate peace is to have stage-by-stage and balanced disarmament. We all agree that one cannot feel safe and secure sitting on powder keg which is being consistently filled up.

But the Peking policymakers seem to have their own ideas on the problems of peace and disarmament. It's not peace on any terms that they would accept, but peace in which there would be no superpowers. That, of course, doesn't include China itself, which must eventually become a superpower but not before it settles its accounts with its main rivals--the Soviet Union and the United States. This program, which clearly emerged in the concept of three worlds, formulated at the 11th congress of the Chinese Communist Party, leaves no place for disarmament. The Peking leaders dream of peace that will follow a devastating war, preferably a war between the Soviet Union and the United States. Peking will just watch them fight it out between themselves as a third happy onlooker, as the Chinese themselves describe their stand.

To be able to trigger off such war China has to arm itself and torpedo the efforts of other countries to achieve disarmament. The recent practical moves of the Chinese leaders in this field fully match their theories. China is known to pursue an all-out program of arms buildup which also includes missiles and nuclear weapons. The Chinese had refused to join the treaty banning nuclear tests in three media and they have continued atmospheric nuclear tests despite loud international protests. China is already in possession of the world's biggest land forces and its defense budget now exceeds 40 percent of the total budget spendings and it continues to grow. China is also rapidly developing its naval power with the obvious task of dominating the strategic sea lanes between the Pacific and the Indian Oceans which are used to supply the United States with oil and other strategic raw materials.

On the diplomatic front the Chinese have been trying to prove the futility of any initiative aimed at curbing the arms race. They even maintain that the arms race is simply inevitable. This obstructionist stand has been taken by the Chinese delegates to the current special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament. A document presented by the Chinese delegation declares in fact that China is ready to join the disarmament efforts of other countries only after a complete disarmament of the superpowers. Until that time China is determined to press on with its own program of arms buildup.

There is, however, some uncertainty on that score. China, we all know, is an economically backward country whose economic progress was further obstructed by all sorts of political twists and turns on the home front in recent years. That means that the Chinese leaders just aren't rich enough to satisfy their ambitions in the field of armaments. Their attempts to arrange a rapprochement with the West betray their desire to obtain advanced western technology for military purposes.

There are, of course, some politicians in the United States who think it possible and desirable to help China to rearm. But it's really naive to think that, having received all the arms it needs with Western assistance, China will immediately launch a thrust to the North. People who reason along these lines underestimate the intellectual powers of the Chinese and their political wisdom. It would be very interesting, of course, to hear the arguments of these Western strategists in another 10 or 15 years when, for example, the new Chinese navy, built with their assistance, cuts the strategic sea lanes in the Indian Ocean, cutting off the United States and Japan--its main ally in Asia--from the main sources of raw materials.

I think the Western strategists tend to forget the stern lessons of history, especially those in the beginning of World War II on the Pacific. At that time Japan, which was the main expansionist force in Asia, suddenly launched a thrust in an entirely different direction than was expected. What we all need, I believe, is an honest and straightforward approach to the problems of disarmament that would be free from any petty considerations of political expediency. Our concerted efforts alone can help consolidate peace and international stability. One may have to pay a very high price for the tactics of preaching disarmament on the one hand and helping others to rearm at the same time.

DISARMAMENT SAVINGS WOULD BENEFIT WORLDWIDE SOCIAL NEEDS

LD201555 [Editorial report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 June 1978 Morning Edition devotes the whole of page 5 to a special feature on disarmament beneath the following Brezhnev quote: "It is time to realize that the arms race will do no one any good. It is necessary to end it and honestly conduct the matter toward disarmament." The feature centers on a 1,800-word M. Rostarchuk article entitled "If Swords Are Beaten into Plowshares," which details the sums being spent on arms worldwide and the benefits which would accrue to mankind if these sums were spent on social needs. The second half of the article reads as follows:

"Specialists believe that practically all the funds now being spent for military purposes could be switched to economic development. Let us turn, in this connection, to the report prepared by a consultative group of experts appointed by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. In their opinion the peaceful purposes to which the resources released as a result of disarmament ought to be directed could include the following: raising the level of personal consumption of goods and services by every person on earth, enlarging or modernizing production capacities through capital investments in new enterprises and equipment, encouraging housing construction, modernizing cities, including slum clearance, developing rural regions, improving and expanding education and health systems and social security and developing culture and science.

"Disarmament, so the report's authors believe, will inevitably have a favorable influence on the development of international economic relations. Political detente, which will accompany the implementation of an international disarmament program, would in itself signify the readiness of all countries to reconsider their economic relations.

"In the opinion of the UN experts, the promotion of economic and social progress in developing countries is one of the most important ways to use the resources released thanks to disarmament.

"Disarmament has become the command of the times. Everyone understands the inadmissibility and the extreme danger of spending vast resources on the arms race. Particularly, as has rightly been emphasized by Herbert York, the well-known U.S. physicist and strategic arms specialist, as mankind's scientific and technical potential has practically removed any limits on the arms race. In his book 'Race to Oblivion,' York also showed that for the past 30 years it is precisely the U.S. militarist circles that have been the instigators and initiators of the monstrous arms race which has gripped the world.

"In contrast to belligerent Western politicians and generals who prophesy that that it is no longer possible to curb the arms race, just as it is no longer possible to halt the flywheels of the gigantic military-industrial complexes which produce the weapons, we are convinced that the arms race is not a fatal inevitability. Of course, the problem of general and complete disarmament is one of the most complex problems, and it is indeed impossible to solve it all at once. Over the millennia that human society has existed, so much mistrust and so many fears, preconceptions and prejudices have built up within society that the very idea of disbanding armies and destroying arsenals, after which all disputes and conflicts would have to be solved solely by fighting with the swords of ideas, logic and the intellect, seems inconceivable. But the very possibility of a new world war and a worldwide thermonuclear catastrophe seems equally inconceivable to sober-minded people.

"The imperialist states' military preparations have forced the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community to allocate substantial sums and physical resources for defense, thus diverting these away from peaceful construction.

"At the same time, the whole world knows very well that for many years the USSR and the other socialist states have been making persistent efforts to put an end to the arms race and to begin specific steps toward disarmament. We can take pride in the fact that no country has launched so many peaceful initiatives over the last few decades as has the Soviet Union. And it is no fault of ours if they have been rejected by the champions of the 'position of strength' and of 'cold' or 'cool' war.

"At the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, the Soviet Union has again made specific proposals. In particular, one of them envisages that states possessing a substantial economic and military potential, and above all the permanent members of the Security Council, should reach agreement on reducing their military budgets, not on a percentage basis but in absolute terms, and at the same time part of the money thus released could go to meet the needs of the developing countries.

"Once again the ball is in the West's court, for a similar Soviet proposal was submitted to the United Nations back in 1973, although it remained on paper despite the resolutions which were adopted--it was blocked by the Western powers.

"The solution to the problem of disarmament, as L.I. Brezhnev has said, is the key to a really lasting peace and to a quiet, creative life worthy of mankind, for our contemporaries and for the future generations.

"In essence, there is no alternative."

The rest of the feature consists of a 650-word article entitled "To Live Without Wars" by Richard Nejezchleb, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly Chamber of People, a collection of brief dispatches from European cities and New York on popular demonstrations in support of disarmament, brief statements by the Hungarian, Finnish, Algerian, Japanese and Ethiopian foreign ministers and the British prime minister, and brief descriptions of the B-1 bomber, MX missile, Trident submarine, cruise missile and neutron bomb.

CSCE REPRESENTATIVES DISCUSS SCIENTIFIC FORUM IN BONN

LD202122Y Moscow TASS in English 2030 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, June 20, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Urban reports:

A conference of experts, representatives of 35 countries, participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe opened here today. The aim of the conference is to prepare a meeting of leading scientific figures of member-countries of the Helsinki conference to discuss comprehensive problems of the present-day state and future of the development of science, further widening of contacts, relations and exchange of information among scientific institutions and scientists.

The conference of experts in Bonn is called upon to work out the agenda and outline the themes of the future scientific forum.

Welcoming the experts, State Minister in the FRG Foreign Ministry Hildegard Hamm-Bruecher said that the Federal Government regards the present preparatory conference as further contribution to detente.

The conference in Bonn will last several weeks.

BORISOV SEES WESTERN DISINTEREST IN ACHIEVING MBFR ACCORD

LD200955Y Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 25 Signed to Press 15 Jun 78 p 17 LD

[K. Borisov article: "New Proposals from the Socialist Countries on the Negotiating Table in Vienna"]

[Text] "We are prepared to do everything in our power to find mutually acceptable solutions in order to reduce military tension in this region of the world, where it is particularly acute and dangerous," L.I. Brezhnev said from the rostrum of the 18th All-Union Komsomol Congress. This region is Europe. At the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe last week the USSR, the GDR, Poland and the CSSR tabled a constructive new initiative which makes it possible to move the talks into the realm of practical elaboration of an agreement.

There is animation in Vienna's Hofburg Palace, where the talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe are being held. At the 172d plenary session on 8 June the USSR, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia submitted important new proposals--these immediately found themselves at the center of attention of the delegations and military experts of the 19 states participating in the talks. The world press is extensively commenting on them.

L'HUMANITE called these proposal a "gesture of good will," stressing that they "may make it possible to disentangle the Vienna talks from deadlock." For its part London's THE TIMES believes that the socialist countries' initiative "will conceivably help break the deadlock the talks have reached." Hamburg's DIE WELT noted that "in the opinion of Bonn experts, these proposals contain interesting new elements." There are many such assessments, but here is what SUEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG reports: An unnamed "NATO representative" declared that "the new proposals are not a basis for solving the key disputed issues." The remark is as categorical as it is unfounded....

A Discussion 4.5 Years Long

The talks in Vienna have been proceeding for more than 4.5 years. In terms of time, a long path has been traveled, but the practical elaboration of an agreement has still not started. Meanwhile the reduction in central Europe of the extremely dangerous military potentials that transform our continent into a powder keg is becoming increasingly urgent if we are to seriously set ourselves the aim of preserving universal peace.

The principled line of the socialist states at the Vienna talks is aimed at achieving precisely this aim. Hence come the consistent efforts of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to consolidate political detente and supplement it with military detente and to solve the problem of disarmament. On the basis of their proposals it would have been possible long ago to start directly elaborating an agreement on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. However, the West's unconstructive position made it impossible to achieve shifts on this important question.

Of course, when assessing the results of the past rounds it is possible to note certain positive features in the development of the debate on individual issues. Nevertheless, their importance must not be exaggerated since as yet this has brought the participants in the talks no closer to reducing military tension in a region where it is particularly great and where the confrontation [protivostoyaniye] between the armies of the two military-political alliances is particularly dangerous.

The basis reason for this lies in the fact that certain leading NATO countries seemingly have no serious interest in seeking mutually acceptable solutions. Despite the fact that the detente process remains the determining trend in world affairs, their policy shows inconsistency in the approach toward deepening this process and a desire to achieve military superiority over the socialist states. The West is unilaterally increasing the numerical strength of its armed forces in central Europe, is implementing a program for the buildup of conventional armaments and is preparing to equip its troops abundantly with new types of mass destruction weapons. Nor have the dangerous plans for the production and deployment of neutron weapons in this region been totally abandoned. Naturally, this is not the best atmosphere for seeking solutions at the Vienna talks.

The document "On Practical Ways to End the Arms Race. The Soviet Union's Proposals" submitted for consideration to the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, which is being held in New York, notes: "...the reason why the talks on armed forces and armaments reduction in central Europe have not been making headway for several years lies in the Western participants' unjustified demand regarding a so-called asymmetrical reduction of the sides' armed forces and armaments to the detriment of the socialist states security."

The attempts by Western propaganda to somehow justify these actions by referring to the Warsaw Pact countries military buildup supposedly taking place in the region of reductions are totally without foundation. In his speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress L.I. Brezhnev specifically stressed: "Unlike the NATO countries, we have not been building up our armed forces in central Europe for a long time and we have no intention--I want to stress this with the utmost force--no intention in the future of increasing them by a single soldier or a single tank."

The socialist states' desire to curb the arms race and to prevent upset of the approximately equal correlation of forces prevailing in the center of Europe was displayed in particular in their well-known proposal that the countries directly participating not build up their armed forces during the period of the talks. Many other initiatives from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries tend in the same direction.

Any side, unless it wants to avoid reckoning with the real potential and to surrender itself totally to self-interested motives, must realize that only an accord which insures an equivalent [ravnotsennyy] contribution by all participants in the reductions while taking into account the specific military potential of each of them can be reached at the negotiating table in Vienna. Any deviation from the principle of equality and mutuality in reductions can only provide additional evidence that the West has no serious interest in a successful outcome.

It is impermissible to justify any deviation from this principle even with the aid of the "arguments" utilized by Western propaganda to the effect that East and West have different ideas in assessing the existing situation regarding security in Europe. Regardless of how one side or the other assesses this, the demand that the socialist countries reduce almost three times more troops as the western countries would result in a sharp change in this balance and an obvious change in the West's favor. It is impossible to deny this. And it is naive and ridiculous to camouflage this demand with the demagogic assertion that the West is offering the East "equivalent" commitments. The weekly VORWAERTS, organ of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, wrote 30 March that "NATO is demanding from the Eastern side more significant restrictions than the West itself is prepared for."

Every speech by the Western representatives makes allegations about the socialist states' "superiority," "significant superiority" or even "great superiority" in the numerical strength of their armed forces. As is well known, the frequency with which these allegations are repeated does not make them any more convincing. Their correctness must be proven and substantiated. Just how do the Western delegates cope with this task? Very "simply": The allegations about the East's superiority are corroborated by their allegations about "the existence of disproportions" and the latter are "proven" by the fact that they stem from Western estimates. In response to many perfectly legitimate questions from the socialist countries delegations the NATO countries representatives merely confine themselves to declaring that "the Western estimates are accurate, correct and reflect the actual state of affairs." That completes the range of so-called "evidence."

Just what is attested by the figures submitted by the sides? Being the most accurate and authoritative criteria, official data objectively demonstrate that in actual fact approximate equality exists. According to the data adduced by each of the sides with regard to its armed forces in central Europe (excluding naval forces), the Western countries have 981,000 men and the socialist countries have 987,300 men while the ground forces total 791,000 and 805,000 respectively. The NATO countries say that the official figures are an unsuitable criterion and that it is necessary to be guided not by them but by the Western estimates. Why exactly the Western estimates? Obviously for the simple reason that this way it is easier for the NATO countries to insist on the existence of "disproportions" and to put forward their peremptory demands for "asymmetrical reductions." But of course, this cannot be the basis for important talks.

If some people in the West, upholding "soldier's honor," as the saying goes, want to assure the peoples and parliaments of European countries at all costs of the correctness and accuracy of their estimates, it is unclear just why the official data from the two sides--something on which the NATO countries insisted--are necessary at all. [paragraph continues]

And if the West sincerely desires to investigate this question and to find the errors and mistakes which it has made in its calculations, it has had enough time for these corrections; since 1976, when the exchange of data took place. However, if this time the Western side does not utilize these opportunities to revise its bankrupt position on "asymmetrical reductions," the continuation of the discussion on figures may lose any meaning whatever. It is neither necessary nor useful to publish more and more figures and to exchange data regarding the numerical strength and designations of individual formations, as the Western representatives proposed before. To study the organizational structure of troops separately from the tasks of reduction and to detail the designations, numerical strength and functions of individual units and formations smacks more of military intelligence data collection than of international talks among government delegations.

The West has submitted no new proposals at all on the main questions of reduction for more than 2 years, despite the fact that its proposals of 16 December 1975, like the previous ones, were unacceptable to the socialist countries since they ran counter to the fundamental principle of non detriment to the security of any of the sides. The Western delegations essentially refused to discuss in a businesslike fashion the socialist countries' counterproposals of 19 February 1976, which contained a number of important steps to meet halfway the Western partners' positions and pictured a considerable reduction of the military concentration in central Europe while preserving approximate equality of regional forces. This tactic needlessly dragged out the talks, forcing them to "idle" in neutral.

Of course, it is not just a matter of new steps. The main thing is that these should lead to a lessening of existing differences and not be a continuation of a vicious circle. No matter which side they emanate from, initiatives are only good when they do not sidestep the principle of the mutuality of commitments and do not disregard the equivalence of each states' direct contribution to the talks on the mutual reduction of troops and armaments. The value of steps based on the old concepts of "disproportions" and "asymmetrical reductions" is pretty dubious.

After more than 4.5 years of talks, after detailed comparison of positions and after, as a result of the most careful analysis, nothing conclusively refuting the fact of the existence of approximate equality in the correlation of the sides' forces in central Europe had been revealed, undated Western proposals appeared on the negotiating table in April 1978. These took into account to some extent the views of the socialist states although the general imprint of the one-sided approach obviously persisted.

The socialist countries have repeatedly declared that any step by the West which is really aimed at an equal and just solution to the problem of mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, which does not yield one-sided military advantages to anyone and which does not damage anyone's security would encounter understanding and support from the socialist states. In his interview with VORWAERTS, weekly of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, L.I. Brezhnev said: "We are ready momentarily to sign in Vienna an agreement reducing the level of the sides' armed forces and armaments in central Europe by 5, 10, 20 or, if you like, 50 percent. But let this be done honestly--so that the existing correlation of forces is not upset and so that there is not an advantage for one side and disadvantage for the other. Let us implement steps which are realistic and acceptable to both sides right now and not attempt to utilize the talks in order to achieve one-sided military advantages."

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Realistic and Acceptable

On 8 June the USSR, the GDR, Poland and the CSSR, guided by the desire to insure progress at the Vienna talks and to reach a mutually acceptable agreement, put forward important new proposals. This initiative by the socialist countries, which is a response to the latest proposals from the NATO countries and takes into account many tenets of the West's position, reflects the Warsaw Pact states' businesslike, constructive approach toward solving the problem of reducing troops and armaments in central Europe. The socialist countries stated their consent to the establishment, as a result of the reductions, of equal collective levels of numerical strength of the NATO and Warsaw Pact armed forces in central Europe--900,000 men each, including 700,000 each in the ground forces. They displayed a readiness to confirm the reduction of armed forces to ground forces and to carry out selective reduction and limitation of armaments--armaments of the types named by the Western countries for reduction by the United States and the Soviet Union during the first stage.

The socialist states also proposed that at this stage the Soviet Union and the United States should reduce their ground forces in central Europe by an equal percentage--that is, in proportion to their numerical strength in the region, as the West has advocated. The socialist countries also advocated that all the direct participants in the talks participate, according to their military potential, in the reduction of armed forces and armaments.

These proposals by the socialist countries are based on a most important element without which a really effective and equal reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe cannot be insured, namely: Recognition of the indisputable fact that an approximately equal correlation in the numerical strength of the NATO and Warsaw Pact armed forces has taken shape and exists in the center of the continent.

One thing is certain: If in their approach to the socialist states' new proposals the Western display understanding of existing world, this will make it possible to shift the talks onto the practical plane of the elaboration of agreements. The near future will show whether they display this.

OPEC DECISION NOT TO RAISE PRICES IMPOSED BY SAUDIS

LD202307Y Moscow TASS in English 2117 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, June 20, TASS--The decision of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) against increasing prices of oil runs counter to the interests of the majority of these states. This is how the leading economic and political commentators appraise the results of that organization's conference held here. The exporting countries sustain millions of dollars losses in oil sales from the continuing depreciation of the dollar value rate. In the past year alone, according to OPEC, the oil producing states lost a total of about 17,000 million dollars. On the other hand, these countries have to pay more for the manufactured commodities they import from capitalist states.

At the recent OPEC conferences insistent demands were [word indistinct] that prices of oil be revised and raised and that the dollar be given up as the unit of account in oil sales.

But a rise in prices of oil is obviously not to the liking of the United States and the biggest Western oil monopolies. They are doing their utmost to prevent a change in the existing state of affairs. Saudi Arabia, which is closely linked with Western monopolies, has become a tool of that policy of the United States, which runs counter to the interests of the petroleum-exporting countries. To that extent or other, Iran, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar took recently a conciliatory stand towards the U.S. policy.

Since these countries account for more than 50 per cent of the OPEC (?production), the implicit proponents of the U.S. policy managed to take the upper hand at the Geneva conference and to make other countries agree to "freezing" oil prices up to the end of 1978. The decision to keep oil prices unchanged, the New York TIMES writes, has been imposed upon the OPEC by the pro-Western conservative grouping, with Saudi Arabia and Iran at the head. The newspaper points out that representatives of a number of countries-parties to the Geneva conference do not conceal their indignation and are fully convinced that Saudi Arabia acted as an agent of the United States and other Western states.

CAPITALIST STATES DISAGREE ON TRADE RESTRICTIONS

LD201736Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1010 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

["The Contradictions Remain"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 20 June--Multilateral trade talks in which representatives of the United States, Canada, Japan and a delegation of the Common Market are taking part have begun here in an atmosphere of tension and discord.

They are trying to eliminate the acute trading contradictions between the countries in order to complete the work, which has been in progress for 4 years, on a new agreement on "liberalization" of trade.

However, the delegates themselves do not hide their pessimism, considering it almost impossible to overcome the disagreements.

As shown by the press, the modesty of forecasts is quite easy to explain: The countries of the West have proved incapable of getting out of the deep economic recession. At the moment there are at least 15 million people looking unsuccessfully for work in the industrially developed states and, as the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT writes, the trade barriers increase with the increase in the army of "superfluous people."

Trying to pass the burden of the crisis on to each other, the bosses of the capitalist world are limiting access of foreign goods to their markets, but demand the elimination of any hindrance to deliveries of their own output to other countries.

As the New York TIMES writes, those taking part in the trade talks are faced with "the specter of economic chaos" born of the increase in protectionist tendencies.

The United States is insisting on receiving complete freedom to put its agricultural produce on the Japanese and West European markets, and also on curtailment of financial aid to exporters by the Western governments. According to the press, these demands are meeting with stubborn opposition from the other participants in the talks, who are also enraged by the U.S. delegates' "lecturing."

ANTI-SOVIETISM UNITED SUPPORTERS OF ARMS RACE, WAR

LD191455Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 10 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[International Review by observer Nikolay Pastukhov: "Disarmament Is a Requirement of the Times"]

[Text] The issues of disarmament and the problems linked with the aversion of the threat of nuclear war are at the center of attention of international political and public circles today as never before. Every sane person realizes perfectly, given the nuclear potential which has already been stockpiled, the attempts of the enemies of peace to crank up the arms race and their attempts to encourage production of the neutron bomb could lead mankind to irreparable catastrophe.

Unfortunately there are many such forces which are heightening military tensions, promoting the arms race in every way and calling for the production of the neutron bomb. They include representatives of the Western military-industrial complexes, neofascists and reactionaries of every stripe, racists and haters of mankind. The Peking leaders, poisoned with the venom of Mao Tse-tungism, are in the same company. They are openly calling the neutron bomb "not such a bad thing" and by every means and all available provocations are pushing the world to the brink of war.

The small country of Norway in extreme northern Europe is, through its newspaper FRIHETEN, literally sounding the alarm over the militarist tensions which Peking is now fueling. Here is what this newspaper writes: "The Maoist leadership in Peking knows that a new stage in the arms race will begin, the borderline between nuclear weapons and conventional types of armaments will be blurred and the world will come a step closer to nuclear war with the production of the neutron bomb. In contrast to all peace-loving mankind, the Maoists want exactly this development of events. They see in a third world war their only chance of implementing their wild chauvinist fantasy of a Maoist superpower ruling the world. What incredible scorn for people! What unthinkable degradation!"

But what unites all the diverse champions of the arms race and inciters of war? Anti-Sovietism--that tested weapon of all those who have already committed or who are planning dirty deeds. History knows many such examples. World War II began with violent anti-Sovietism and anticommunism, as the cold war did later--the cold war which for a long time held mankind on the brink of armed confrontation.

The CPSU and the fraternal parties of the other socialist countries pursue an active policy against the arms race. The successes of this policy are predetermined by the Soviet peace program elaborated by the 24th congress and further developed at the 25th CPSU Congress, and by the tireless activity of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the architect of the policy of peace in current international relations.

In 1977 talks began between the USSR, the United States and Britain on the total and universal prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, as did talks between the USSR and the United States on the prohibition of the creation of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction. Talks are underway on the limitation and reduction of military activity in the Indian Ocean and on the limitation of the arms trade. Talks are continuing between the USSR and the United States on strategic offensive arms limitation, while the Warsaw Pact and NATO states are discussing questions of the reduction of armaments and armed forces in central Europe. And finally, the questions of disarmament are now being discussed in their entirety at the UN General Assembly [UNGA] special session, where the Soviet Union has proposed a whole complex of measures aimed at halting and then reversing the arms race. The Soviet proposals have been approved by the overwhelming majority of UN member countries and are unanimously supported by the broadest circles of the international public.

But it is precisely at this time, when the cause of detente has begun to move, when the opportunity for transferring political detente to military detente has emerged, that militarists of every stripe on various fronts, as though acting on orders, by ever available means, have launched a broad offensive against the cause of peace, detente and international cooperation.

At the moment the UNGA special session on disarmament was opening in New York, a conference of NATO heads of state and government was taking place in Washington and adopted a program for additional military appropriations by this bloc: from \$60-80 billion over the next 10-15 years. This conference was followed by another meeting of the NATOites in Paris, whose participants (again to the accompaniment of high-flown phrases about the "mythical Soviet and Cuban threat") are steering their countries toward armed intervention in Africa and encroaching on the independence of African states.

All this causes alarm and concern among broad circles of the international public. Thus, U.S. Senator G. McGovern believes that the organizers of the anti-Soviet campaign are deliberately distorting the facts to justify stepping up the arms race and to conceal their inability to cope with the domestic problems facing the United States--inflation, unemployment, the energy crisis and urban decay. In the New York TIMES R. Barnett of Washington's Political Research Institute, warns of the danger of the anti-Soviet campaign launched by certain representatives of the U.S. administration. The logic of the arms race, Barnett writes, is incompatible with the policy of detente. He calls on Washington to abandon its outdated concepts and strive for disarmament and the introduction of restrictions on the global arms trade and secret operations abroad. Otherwise, Barnett concludes, the game we are playing will end tragically for us.

The mood of the American people is borne out not only by the polls conducted by the Harris and Gallup institutes, but also by the extremely categorical deduction made by U.S. scholar A. Cox. Here is what he writes in his book "The Dynamics of Detente": "The time may soon come when the electorate will vote for the politician who proves that we will be assured greater security if we succeed in reaching agreement on putting an end to the arms race and beginning the process of real disarmament."

Together with the other states of the socialist community and the world's peace-loving forces, the Soviet Union is persistently and consistently steering a course toward the relaxation of tension in international relations and the halting of the qualitative and quantitative arms race. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, points out, "...the most important, most urgent task now is to halt the arms race which has swept over the world."

The peace-loving policy of the CPSU and Soviet State is warmly supported by the citizens of our country--the working people of cities and villages--and all progressive mankind.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL APPROVES MICRONESIA DISMEMBERMENT

LD201337Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Vsevolod Kalinin commentary: "Independence for Micronesia"]

[Text] The UN Trusteeship Council has examined the situation on the Pacific islands territory under U.S. trusteeship and has submitted a corresponding report to the Security Council. The USSR delegation expressed disagreement with the provisions of the report, which essentially approves Washington's unilateral actions aimed at dismembering Micronesia and devouring it piece by piece.

The islands, which are located in the western part of the Pacific Ocean, were transferred to U.S. trusteeship in 1947 by a decision of the Security Council. Despite the pledges that they adopted, the U.S. authorities have done nothing for the economic and social development of Micronesia but instead, from the outset, have used its territory to establish their military bases and other installations, and they are continuing to build up their military presence in that region.

The Micronesians have repeatedly protested Washington's policy of militarization in Oceania, which contradicts the aspirations of the peoples of this vast region to follow the path of peace, independence and social progress.

Disregarding the will of the majority of the Micronesian population, the United States, instead of leading matters in the direction of the decolonization of this territory, is in essence transforming it into its own domain. By the combined efforts of U.S. diplomats, the military and also the special services, a so-called plebiscite was held on the Mariana Islands. This plebiscite sanctioned the entry of this part of Micronesia into a political alliance with the United States. Preparations are currently in progress for holding a similar plebiscite on the Caroline and Marshall islands to impose upon them "free association" with trusteeship--which amounts to colonial status.

The policy of U.S. imperialism toward Micronesia is only part of its plans for the continued intensification of the U.S. military presence in Asia and Oceania. The Pentagon regards the Micronesian Archipelago as an important strategic bridgehead.

Washington's attempts to take possession of Micronesia are incompatible with the interests of the peoples of that territory. This contravenes the UN Charter, Article 83 of which states that the future of trust territories is decided by the Security Council, and it runs counter to the UN General Assembly declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples.

The Micronesians have an inalienable right to independence, and matters depend on creating the necessary conditions for the implementation of this right.

VANCE URGES COOPERATION; WILL STUDY PRAVDA ARTICLE

LD201646Y Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington, June 20, TASS--Addressing the House International Relations Committee, the U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said: "There is perhaps no more important question on which we must consult than the entire range of U.S.-Soviet relations. I use the word 'range' advisably. For it is very important as we deal with these critical issues that we recognise a fundamental reality of this relationship: that it is not a relationship with a single dimension, but with many, that even as we have sharp differences, as we inevitably will, there are many other areas in which we continue to cooperate and to seek useful agreement, and that to view U.S.-Soviet relations from the perspective of a single dimension is to run the risk of failing to identify our interests carefully and to act accordingly".

Further, the U.S. secretary of state repeated the main theses of President Carter's speech in Annapolis that distorted the USSR's policy in Africa and in questions of disarmament. Our strategy is based first on maintaining our military, economic and political strengths, Cyrus Vance said. The United States, he said is engaged in a comprehensive programme to modernise its strategic nuclear forces. And in the area of conventional weapons, while we negotiate to reduce--through mutual and balanced actions--the level of forces amassed in Europe, we are meeting, as Cyrus Vance contended, the challenge posed by the "substantial Soviet build-up there".

He confirmed that at the recent NATO conference in Washington the United States and its allies approved a long-term programme and made, as he said, "an unprecedented effort to anticipate our collective security needs for the 1980". The undertaking of the United States to annually increase real military expenses for NATO by three per cent, Cyrus Vance said further, shows "the priority we are giving to strengthening and modernising NATO's defence capabilities".

"A clear-eyed assessment of our national interests also compels us to pursue other on-going negotiations directed toward controlling the dangerous military competition: toward a comprehensive nuclear test ban, toward reducing conventional arms transfers to other countries, etc".

"Within the last few days", the U.S. secretary of state went on, "there has appeared a lengthy article in PRAVDA, which we are studying with careful attention. I would only say at this time that the most constructive course for both countries as we move ahead would be to concentrate on the concrete actions we both can take to reduce tensions and to reach agreement on the critical issues now under negotiation."

Replying to question concerning the article "On the Foreign policy of the U.S. Government" in PRAVDA, whose text was in the hands of many congressmen, Cyrus Vance repeated that much time would be needed before a thoroughly considered reply could be given.

Judging by the questions put by congressmen to Cyrus Vance and the statements with which they accompanied their questions, the new turn in the policy of the White House as regards the arms race has caused alarm among American legislators. They repeatedly pointed out the multitude of contradictory statements made lately by various representatives of the administration, including by Carter, Vance and Erzezinski, on the question of Soviet-American relations.

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UNITED STATES

PRESS COMMENT ON USSR'S 'STRONG ANSWER' TO CARTER SPEECH

LD211105Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[TASS roundup: "Responsibility for the Destiny of Detente"]

[Text] 19 June--The foreign press is continuing to widely discuss and comment on the editorial article published in the Soviet press "On the U.S. Government's Present Policy." Most newspapers stress that this article is a serious warning to those U.S. circles which would like to undermine detente and hinder the favorable development of Soviet-American relations.

The New York DAILY NEWS, setting out the article's main points in detail, notes that this important USSR foreign policy statement is a "direct and decisive answer" to the U.S. President's Annapolis speech. The newspaper particularly singles out that part of the article which points out that the U.S. administration's present course is fraught with serious dangers for the United States itself and for all countries with an interest in consolidating peace. National Security Council specialists have begun a thorough study of this important Soviet document, the DAILY NEWS stresses. American observers, it notes, note that in spite of its sharp tone and decisive expressions, the article leaves the door open for an improvement in relations between the two countries.

The White House, NEWSDAY magazine writes, must make efforts to create an atmosphere of cooperation, in order to prove that it is not delaying the conclusion of a strategic arms limitation agreement. The time has come to remove the discriminatory legislation on trade with the Soviet Union--which would do a great deal to promote mutual understanding and the development of cooperation between the two states.

The article "On the U.S. Government's Present Policy" is published in full or in a detailed version by the press of socialist countries. It is a well-argued, strong answer to attempts by certain U.S. circles to undermine detente, the Bulgarian newspaper RABOTNICHESKO DELO notes. It is all the more important in that it sets out the principled, consistent policy of the great socialist state, which has linked its name and all its foreign policy activity with persistent efforts to strengthen and stabilize peace on earth and to limit the arms race, and with the struggle for detente and international cooperation.

Attempts to return the world to a state of cold war and unrestrained military rivalry are evidenced not only by official Washington statements but also by certain concrete acts by the American administration, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (GDR) stresses.

As was to be expected, Moscow has taken J. Carter's Annapolis speech very seriously, analyzed it and reported its conclusions on Washington's present policy toward the USSR to the international public, the Yugoslav POLITIKA writes in an article headed "Changes Dangerous to Peace."

The French paper L'HUMANITE draws attention to the fact that the USSR has again declared its loyalty to a course of detente and development of good relations with the United States, if the United States wishes it. The significance of this Soviet position, the newspaper continues, far exceeds the bounds of Soviet-American relations, since a return to the cold war, which is what certain Washington circles desire, would quickly produce fatal consequences for the whole course of the development of international affairs.

"The Russians are appealing to the Carter administration to adopt a realistic and responsible position on international question," the Italian newspaper PAESE SERA notes, stressing that the Soviet Union, true to its policy of peace, "does not intend to take part in the funeral for detente."

India's HINDUSTAN TIMES dwells on the section of the article which says that Washington's intrigues involving China in no way help to strengthen trust. American attempts to conclude an alliance with Peking on an anti-Soviet basis sharply contradict the potential for further development of cooperation with the USSR toward reducing the danger of nuclear war and limiting arms, the newspaper writes.

Japan's SANKEI SHIMBUN, commenting on the article, notes particularly that, together with sharp criticism of the American administration, it also contains an insistent appeal to the United States "to cooperate with the USSR in the cause of maintaining and deepening detente, strengthening peace and disarmament."

LESSONS OF VIETNAM ALSO APPLY TO U.S. AFRICAN POLICY

LD201247Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[V. Petrusenko article: "The 'Hawks' Set a Snare"]

[Text] Recent events in southern Zaire, in Shaba Province, have marked the United States' transition from the strategy of tacit support for the former colonial states to the policy of active, direct interference, with which the Washington "hawks" connect their far-reaching plans for Africa.

It is true that an essential factor in the matter is the attempts by several Washington observers to belittle the significance of the Pentagon's Zaire sally--attempts to present it as a harmless little action, a mere trifle against the background of the United States' global potential. But it must not be forgotten that the "little" action was, to use the words of the American journal NEWSWEEK, "the biggest military operation undertaken by the present administration."

In Washington, they immediately agreed to the original request from Paris to ship French troops directly into the region of hostilities in Shaba. But feeling that such a step would disturb many Americans, the policymakers on the Potomac amended their decision and began to stress insistently that the Pentagon's military transport planes had landed at least 100 miles away from the combat zone and had delivered not so much troops as fuel and equipment.

To judge by American press reports, the Washington "hawks" were close to achieving the realization of their sinister plan--sending American troops to Zaire. In any event, during those days in May, units of the 32d Air Borne Division, which is based at Fort Bragg, were put on combat alert. For some time Washington was full of rumours that they would be sent to Shaba. These rumours were splashed on the pages of newspapers and journals. Someone's experienced hand was trying to get the entire American public into a "combat mood" and inculcate the idea of the possibility of the division crossing the Atlantic to the African jungle.

The U.S. Congress found itself playing the part of silent witness when President Carter's administration, referring to "U.S. national security interests," quickly took \$2.5 million of the American taxpayers' money from the federal coffers to train Zairian officers, and \$17.5 million for various other kinds of assistance to Zaire.

All these feverish actions can in no way be called a mere trifle. Particularly if you consider that they may be the seeds of even more serious actions. Only people with short memories can have forgotten that it was with "small" things that the American military clique's interference in Indochina's affairs began.

...Some 28 years ago, in May 1950, President Truman's administration granted the French colonial authorities the first \$10 million for waging war against Vietnamese patriots. In the next 4 years that figure rose to \$2.6 billion. Nonetheless, the French colonialists suffered defeat. They hardly had time to evacuate Vietnam when American military advisers began arriving. The U.S. ruling circles tried with all their might to suppress the national liberation movement of the peoples of Indochina, especially the heroic Vietnamese people.

President Lyndon Johnson chose, as one of the slogans for the election campaign in the summer of 1964, the promise that "American boys will not fight in the jungles of Vietnam." But he sent more than 500,000 American soldiers to those jungles. To this end, in parallel with his election promises, he secured the adoption by Congress in September 1964 of the "Tonkin Gulf resolution," which gave him full scope for unrestrained escalation of the "dirty war" in Vietnam.

Having no evidence which would confirm the Pentagon's report on the attack allegedly made by North Vietnamese torpedo boats on American destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin, the senators approved the provocative resolution with incomprehensible zeal.

Halfway between the adoption and revocation of this document, which played a fatal role in many respects, one U.S. Defense Department assistant called the Vietnam war a snare into which the American people had fallen. But this snare was set for Americans by the "hawks," who dreamed of using military force to alter the course of events in Southeast Asia.

By all appearances, the present Washington "hawks" have learned nothing from the experience of their predecessors in Vietnam. They are trying to travel it again. The only difference was that this time the signposts lead to another continent and the shots are aimed at Zaire and other African countries.

Properly speaking, this is the second attempt in the last 2 years by the most reactionary forces of the U.S. ruling class to give themselves a free hand in Africa. In the first instance they wanted to make Angola a bridgehead for military interference. Then Senator L. Weicker called that interference a "mirror image of U.S. involvement" in the Indochina venture. At that time M. Mansfield, Senate majority leader, indicated the "danger of a second Vietnam."

In late 1975 to early 1976, under the impression of the sad experience in Vietnam, the Senate banned further financing of U.S. interference in Angola. Until recently, this decision was regarded as a kind of limitation of the government's actions in Africa. But now, in connection with the Pentagon's Zairian operation, people in Washington have begun to speak of the need to remove these limitations.

There is particular animation in the circles of the military-industrial complex, which is prepared to draw the country into any venture advantageous to itself. Representatives of military monopolies have smelled the multimillion-dollar orders which once accompanied the U.S. "insinuation" into the Indochina conflict.

The maneuvers of the "hawks" on the Potomac cannot fail to cause anxiety among those Americans for whom the lessons of Vietnam are still fresh. [paragraph continues]

"Africa: Look Before You Leap"--these words are used as the headline for an article published in the Boston newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pat Holt, former chief of personnel of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Commenting on the present administration's policy toward Zaire, Holt stresses that it "creates favorable conditions for erroneous actions."

A number of American propaganda organs are trying to suggest, however, that Shaba only gave the U.S. President a convenient opportunity to demonstrate to his own people his "firmness" in the face of "communist intrigues" in Africa. It is no accident that the malicious, demagogic campaign in the United States on the "Soviet and Cuban presence" in Africa reached its apogee recently.

Hiding behind a smokescreen of anticommunism, American imperialism is moving toward direct interference in the "dark continent's" affairs. But before embarking on the well-trodden road of neocolonialist aggression, the Pentagon should remember where that road ends. In inglorious defeat. The lesson of Vietnam should not be forgotten.

SAUDI ARABIA IS INSTRUMENT OF U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

LD201432Y Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 20, TASS--Pursuing their far-going strategic goals vis-a-vis the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, the U.S. militarist circles are hatching plans for the creation of a military place d'armes, which would allow the United States to enhance its military-political presence in that region. A far from insignificant role in the implementation of these projects is being played by Saudi Arabia, which, along with Israel, is an instrument of U.S. Middle Eastern policy for quite a time now.

As noted by the economic bulletin MIDEAST MARKET, put out by one of the biggest American banks, the Chase Manhattan Bank, close military cooperation between the two countries, which started 2 years ago with the construction of an American Airforce base at Dahrhan, is "successfully developing and assuming ever broader scope." At present the Pentagon is building in Saudi Arabia military projects worth more than 1,000 million dollars.

According to official statements, the volume of military construction work will double next year to reach 2,000 million dollars.

On the order of Saudi Arabia the Pentagon is building new war bases, expanding and modernizing the already existing bases and military plants, as well as auxiliary military facilities.

All in all, according to the MIDEAST MARKET, in the course of the current ten years the United States will build in Saudi Arabia military projects worth 25,000 million dollars.

Such lavish American military assistance to Saudi Arabia is explained, above all, by the desire of the United States to strengthen the positions of the present conservative leadership of Riyadh, which is regarded by official Washington not only as the principal champion of U.S. petroleum interests, but also as the main tool in the struggle against the national liberation movements and progressive regimes in the Arab world.

U.S. PURSUING POLICY OF 'VIRTUALLY ANNEXING' MICRONESIA

LD201355Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Tarasov article: "Micronesia's Hard Fate"]

[Excerpts] The United States' desire for global domination is the motive behind the broad whipping up of the arms race, the goading of its allies onto a dangerous path of confrontation and the propaganda ballyhoo about an imaginary "Soviet threat"--behind everything, including armed intervention in a sovereign African state. It is in precisely this context that the U.S. militarists' encroachments on Micronesia should be considered.

The recent session of the UN Trusteeship Council voiced profound concern over the Pentagon's attempts to turn this trust territory into its own military-strategic bridgehead.

The United States adopted a solemn obligation regarding trusteeship over the islands of Micronesia. Washington declared, at the time, that it would "promote the development of the population of the trust territory in the direction of self-government or independence." The U.S. administration tried to convince world public opinion that, "observing proper respect for the culture of the said peoples, it will insure their political, social and educational progress, their just treatment and their protection against abuse."

The practical activities of the U.S. administration in the islands of Micronesia have always been directed toward turning them into a giant military base. A vast "reserve" has been created for military building. An extensive program of atom and hydrogen bomb tests has been carried out here (on the Bikini and Eniwetok atolls in the Marshall Islands). A missile site has been created and is still operating near Kwajalein Atoll. Marine training bases are situated in the Palau Islands (in the Caroline Islands group). CIA saboteurs have been trained on Saipan Island (North Mariana Islands).

The Americans' crushing defeat in Indochina, the closure of U.S. bases in Thailand and the uncertain prospects for the "military presence" in the Philippines have once again raised the value of the Micronesian Islands, now in the context of the new "Pacific doctrine." There has also been a directly proportional increase in the U.S. administration's desire to perpetuate its essentially colonial rule over the islands and to lay its hands on them finally and irrevocably. Operating with the obsequiously proffered pseudoscientific theory of the "inviability" of trust territory, they are resorting to the old tactic of "divide and rule."

As far back as 1970, the United States presented the Micronesians with a "self-determination plan" on the Puerto Rican model, proposing "free association"...with the United States. On encountering active opposition, Washington changed its tactics. It began separate talks with so-called representatives of the North Mariana Islands. The farce of holding a plebiscite was played out, whose positive outcome for the Americans was guaranteed by "measures taken beforehand." As a result, when the trusteeship period expires in 1980-1981, this part of Micronesia will be considered to have "associated" itself forever with the United States.

In defiance of the UN Charter and the provisions of the UN declaration on decolonization, Washington is taking new steps to bring the rest of Micronesia under permanent colonial control. It plans to impose so-called "free association with the United States" on the Marshall and Caroline islands. The CIA is also extensively involved in implementing the plan which has been conceived. [paragraph continues]

Addressing the UN Trusteeship Council, a representative of the commission on the political status of the Marshall Islands pointed to instances of CIA monitoring of confidential talks among members of the Micronesian delegation. "violation of human rights means not just arrests and jailing of political prisoners, torture and torment, but also surveillance and bugging, everything that the CIA has engaged in on the territory of Micronesia and with regard to its delegation," he declared.

Having isolated Micronesia from the rest of the world, Washington is seeking to make it its own property. This policy of virtually annexing the islands is expressed in the Americans' attempts to take over the sovereign rights of the archipelago. Thus, people in the U.S. Congress openly proclaim their intention to introduce a 200-mile zone around the islands in 1979. Washington is opposed to the idea of creating a unified Micronesian state.

The U.S. actions in Micronesia are justly regarded by its public circles as a threat to international peace and security. The people of Micronesia, like the peoples of other colonial territories, have an inalienable right to self-determination and an independent existence. Their desire encounters understanding and broad support among all progressive mankind.

NSA CONDUCTED 'ELECTRONIC ESPIONAGE' WITHIN U.S.

LD201548Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1022 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

["Unseemly activities"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 20 June--The United States has covered the world with a thick network of electronic espionage. This is shown by facts presented by U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT. The gathering of espionage information is carried out by the National Security Agency, whose activities are surrounded by profound secrecy. Its annual budget is about \$1.3 billion.

The functions of the agency are not, however, limited to collecting intelligence information about foreign states. A thick curtain of secrecy makes it a handy tool for monitoring the "reliability" of Americans themselves. Among the "everyday" operations carried out by this department inside the country are the tapping of telephone calls between Americans and foreign subscribers, examination of their foreign mail and collection of information on deals between U.S. firms and their partners abroad.

Thus in the course of an operation codenamed Shamrock, for 30 years the agency received copies of the text of telegrams sent abroad by Americans from three of the biggest U.S. telegraph companies. On the pretext of "guarding the interests of national security," the agency was also used to conduct surveillance on participants in the U.S. antiwar movement during the period of U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

Recently, when certain scandalous facts about the activities of this spy agency came to light in the United States, the Congress, with the aim of calming public opinion, began drafting a law intended to limit surveillance of Americans within the country.

But work soon came to a halt, since the legislators want to maintain "freedom of action" for the spy agency, on the pretext of protecting "national security."

INTELLIGENCE BILL 'IN NO WAY' ALTERS CIA ACTIVITY

LD201127Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Text] Washington, 16 June TASS--The U.S. ruling circles not only have no intention of restricting the CIA's illegal activity abroad and inside the country, but they are also planning to further expand it. The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence has started discussing a "bill on the reorganization and reform of U.S. national intelligence."

As is well known, the investigations carried out in the last few years under pressure from the public have for the first time lifted the veil of secrecy covering the real scale of the CIA's "dirty operations." It was established that this agency, disregarding the laws and norms of international life, organized coups d'etat and the murders of foreign politicians whom Washington did not like, carried out large-scale operations to suppress national liberation movements and carried out surveillance and persecution of "dissidents" in the United States itself.

However, the bill, which has been formulated and is now being discussed in Congress, in no way changes the character of the CIA's activity. Moreover, as M. Halperin, director of a national security research center, told the committee, the proposed measure means a "step backward" in restricting the uncontrolled nature of the U.S. intelligence services.

U.S. LABOR UNION DELEGATION TO USSR CRITICIZES MEANY

LD161255Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Yu. Romanov report: "For the Development of Ties"]

[Excerpts] A press conference has been held in Moscow at which members of the delegation of the U.S. national coordination committee for labor union actions and democracy spoke.

Answering questions from journalists, the leaders of the coordination committee for labor union actions and democracy criticized the course steered by George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, and his entourage who, espousing shameless anticommunism, oppose in every way the establishment of business and friendly relations between the trade unions of the USSR and the United States. The U.S. workers and a number of U.S. labor union leaders, ignoring the ban by the AFLO-CIO ruling clique, are establishing ties with Soviet working people.

BRIEFS

TRADE UNIONISTS VISIT U.S.--New York--A Soviet trade union delegation has arrived in New York at the invitation of the leadership of the International Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union. It is headed by Nikolay Simochatov, chairman of the Central Committee of the Electric Power Station and Electrical Engineering Workers Union of the USSR. The Soviet delegation will make a trip around the country and acquaint itself with representatives of the leadership of this American international trade union and its local branches. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0851 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD]

FRENCH PAPERS' CRITICISM OF PRC FOREIGN POLICY CITED

LD201358Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Analyzing Peking's foreign policy course, the French newspaper L'AURORAL concludes that the present leaders of the PRC have cast aside their last reservations about cooperation with the West and from now on, quite without shame, are approving the policy of the West not only in their words but in their deeds. The author of the article points to specific acts by Peking such as approval of Western interference in Africa, the sending of military delegations and missions to Europe to buy weapons, the rapprochement with Washington and the worsening of relations with Vietnam.

Commenting on the development of Chinese-Vietnamese relations, another French newspaper, LE MATIN, writes that using talk about protecting the rights of legitimate interests of Chinese people in other countries as a screen, China in practice is interfering in their internal affairs.

SERGEYEV ON PRC'S 'DIPLOMATIC OFFENSIVE' IN ASIA

LD201926Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1600 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Brosi Sergeyev Commentary]

[Excerpts] After long self-isolation, typical for the last years of Mao Tse-Tung's life, an enlivenment in Peking's foreign contacts has set in. This has made observers talk about what they call China's diplomatic offensive in Asia. Since the beginning of the year there has been a series of visits by Peking's representatives to Southeast and South Asia.

Just recall how many nice words about friendship were spoken by Peking representatives during their recent trips to Burma, India, Bangladesh, Nepal, the Philippines and other Asian countries. But as an (?annoying) refrain, these words were followed by repeated calls for a struggle against hegemony, for accepting Peking's concept of dividing the world in three spheres, as well as other Maoist dogmas.

China does not recognize detente and does all it can to slow down its pace in Asia. At the same time the Chinese leaders are remarkably favorable toward Pentagon's military preparations in Asia. [words indistinct] views that run basically counter to the interests of most Asian nations that Peking tries to impose on the neighboring countries by promising its friendship in return. If such pressure does not yield the desired result, other means are resorted to, means that can hardly have anything in common with the diplomacy of smiles. These means are called upon to show that the rejection of Maoist doctrines inevitably rid other countries of a calm life. It is such a combination of the tactics of pressure and flattering smiles, negotiations and subversive activity that is perhaps the most typical feature of Peking's diplomatic offensive in Asia.

Such tactics have been manifested on more than one occasion. No sooner than Teng Hsiao-ping completed his visit to Burma, groups of insurgents supplied with Chinese weapons stepped up their activity there. Why did it happen? Observers believe that the Burmese side might not have proved to be receptive enough to the Maoist concept, contradicting the policy of nonalignment. In revenge, the Chinese leaders [words indistinct] the rebellious groupings in Burma to set up their subversive activity.

And here is another example. Just recently Peking sent its armed vessels to an area near the Senkaku Islands belonging to Japan in an attempt to force Japan to sign a treaty with China on Chinese terms, which means to agree that a point of fighting hegemonism be included in a treaty. (?It is) quite obvious that agreement with this demand poses a danger of getting Japan involved in Peking's designs against the Soviet Union and a third Asian country to which Peking has no sympathy for some reason.

In recent times Peking's representatives have been bestowing their smiles to India, indicating that they feel like normalizing relations with it. But in his recent interview to the newspaper INDIA TODAY, a deputy Chinese foreign minister, Han Nien-lung, made it clear that the Chinese side is not interested in negotiating the return of the captured Indian lands. However, it is common knowledge that the normalization of Indo-Chinese relations will not be [word indistinct] on this issue. [passage indistinct]

As has been reported, Peking leaders have been using well-to-do Chinese residents in Vietnam to sabotage socialist reforms there and (?when) this interference was rebuffed, Peking declared that it ceased its economic aid to Vietnam, provoked new conflicts on the border between Vietnam and Kampuchea and turned down Vietnam's proposal to settle differences through negotiations.

So as you see, Peking leaders look for every pretext to heighten tensions and exert pressure on the countries which refrain from cowering to Peking's hegemonic designs. This explains the odd--as they might seem--contrasts of China's current diplomatic offensive in Asia. Peking's smiles turned (?into grimaces).

PEOPLE'S DAILY ATTACK ON PRC-SRV ISSUE REBUTED

OM210231Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Recently, PEOPLE'S DAILY carried an article trying to place the blame on the Soviet Union for the strained relations between Vietnam and China. This major Chinese paper went so far as to allege that the Soviet Union instigated Vietnam to take anti-China actions so that the DRV will become a Soviet base for expansion in Southeast Asia. In this connection, our station observe Shmidtin comments as follows:

The allegation by this Peking paper is groundless. Many facts have proved that the Soviet Union consistently carries out a peace-preserving policy in Southeast Asia which rules out any action to incite conflicts and [words indistinct]. The Soviet Union has proposed concerted efforts with other countries concerned for insuring security in Asia and expressed approval of the ASEAN proposal for building a peaceful, free and neutral zone in Southeast Asia. When the present conflict in Indochina commenced and proved to be of a dangerous nature, the Soviet Union immediately supported a peaceful settlement of the conflict in line with the principle of its peace-loving foreign policy in Asia. The Soviet paper PRAVDA of 1 June welcomed the suggestion for an early meeting between representatives of Vietnam and China to settle the recent conflict through negotiations. Earlier, the paper had published an article entitled "Peaceful Settlement of the Conflict as the (?General Guidance)," calling for a settlement of the Vietnam-Cambodia conflict as soon as possible.

The allegation of Soviet provocations in the Sino-Vietnam conflict is indeed aimed at serving Peking's needs, primarily at concealing the genuine cause of this conflict. Vietnam had been enslaved by Chinese emperors for over 1,000 years.

Both the Kuomintang clique and the Maoist leaders have consistently included Vietnam in the list of so-called "lost lands" of China. In 1974, the Peking authorities forcibly occupied the Hsisha islands, which the Vietnamese people claim as their own territory. The present Chinese leadership has escalated its expansionist intentions against Vietnam to the extreme. It has initiated anti-Vietnam hysteria at home, issued an ultimatum to Vietnam and taken steps to undermine its international status and prospects for [words indistinct]. In the past, China took the same steps against other Southeast Asian countries. Vietnam is a conspicuous, but not the only example in this regard.

There is another purpose for the allegation about the Soviet intervention in the Sino-Vietnam conflict--to deal another blow at [words indistinct] Vietnam, make people skeptical about the independence of its foreign policy and describe it as a tool controlled by others. However, this intention cannot stand the test of reality. Many objective observers who take the stand of the third party in the conflict have pointed out Vietnam's genuine positive and independent position in the international arena. As the Japanese paper AKAHATA points out, Vietnam does not submit to any big power and acts on the principle of independence.

On the basis of its anti-Sovietism, Peking intends to use the Sino-Vietnam conflict it stirred up as another excuse for its anti-Soviet hysteria and its allegation of Soviet expansion in Southeast Asia. Nonetheless, the reality of the peace-loving nature of the Soviet policy in that region as mentioned above makes it impossible for Peking to realize that intention.

The Chinese leading clique has now decided to use the allegation about Soviet intervention to whitewash its harsh stand on Vietnam-China relations and smear the policy of other countries calling for a peaceful settlement of the conflict. This fact indicates that it does not want to eliminate the root cause of the tense situation in Southeast Asia.

GLEBOV SCORES PEKING'S HOSTILITY TOWARD SRV

OW201401Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 19 Jun 78 OW

[Glebov commentary]

[Excerpt] After its venomous propaganda about the so-called persecution of Overseas Chinese in Vietnam, Peking's leading clique has continuously instilled hatred of the Vietnamese people into the minds of the Chinese people. The Chinese authorities stubbornly rejected the Vietnamese side's proposal to solve the Overseas Chinese question through talks between representatives of the two countries. This proves that Peking's action was vicious and premeditated.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam made public a government note on 17 June to the PRC Government on this matter. The note pointed out that while the Vietnamese side has shown goodwill in its attitude and actions, the Chinese side, on the contrary, has ceaselessly given all-round support to the Kampuchean authorities in launching their border war of aggression against the Vietnamese people.

Peking disseminated rumors to slander Vietnam, asserting that Vietnam was following a policy of discrimination against persecution and ostracism of Chinese residents. It aroused the Chinese people's hostile feelings toward Vietnam through its provocative propaganda and stopped almost all of its aid to that country. It has constantly spread rumors to malign the policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Peking's policy against its socialist neighbors and its attempt to apply economic and political pressure against Vietnam and its people have once again proved that, in the international arena, the Chinese top ruling clique has completely forsaken socialist policies and openly embraced imperialist policies. The policies being pursued by the Peking leadership are identical to those followed by imperialist countries, especially U.S. imperialism. For example, U.S. imperialism had prevented Vietnam from taking its legitimate seat in the United Nations. Similarly, the Chinese delegation used its first veto against Bangladesh's admission to this organization in the early 1970's.

Acting like imperialists, the Peking leadership now attempts to use economic and political blockades to strangle the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as the United States did China. Like other imperialists, the Peking leadership has actively taken part in aggressive activities against developing countries and in suppressing people's uprisings. For example, it has taken part in suppressing the Zairian people.

VLADIMIR PETROV ATTACKS CHINA'S AFRICAN POLICY

ID20201BY Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1503 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

["Peking's Neocolonialist Line"--TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow, TASS Commentator Vladimir Petrov writes: Western news agencies are reporting that Zaire intends to ask China to supply it with about 20 light tanks as well as several patrol boats for its navy. In addressing this request to Peking, the Mobutu regime is acting--the Zairian press says--within the framework of the agreement between the two countries in the field of military cooperation, and is clearly banking on a favorable reaction from China.

A few days ago, a group of Chinese naval instructors arrived in Kinshasa to--in the words of one Zairian newspaper--"train naval personnel" for Zaire. At the beginning of June, Zaire was visited by Huang Hua, Chinese foreign minister, who expressed satisfaction at the "victory" of the NATO countries' interventionists over the Shaba province insurgents and let it be understood that China would render military aid to the Zairian authorities.

The aim of these ever more frequent visits is clear: to make use of Zaire's "time of troubles" in order to consolidate, and where possible even to extend, the Chinese military presence in this country. In its attempts to realize its great-power aspirations in Africa, China does not stop even at cooperation with the most out-and-out imperialist forces. During the recent events in the Horn of Africa, China, along with Western powers, was supporting Somali aggression against revolutionary Ethiopia. Earlier still, along with Washington and Pretoria, it had given broad military aid, including military equipment, to the National Front for the Liberation of Angola [FNLA] and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] splinter groups in their attempts to topple the legal government of Angola.

This policy is arousing growing concern among the majority of independent African states, which realize that Peking's adventurist course poses a serious threat to the national-liberation movements and creates beds of tension in Africa. The progressive press of the world, in its turn, notes that, in lining up with the forces of reaction and aggression, China is using this profane alliance for its own ends to achieve a new division of the continent into zones of influence.

PHILOSOPHER ON NEED TO CONTINUE STRUGGLE AGAINST MAOISM

LD201800Y Moscow TASS in English 1254 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

["Anti-Leninist Essence of Ideology and Policy of Contemporary Maoists"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 20, TASS--One of the most perfidious and refined forms of struggle against the teaching of Marx and Lenin is Maoism," says Aleksandr Sobolev, doctor of philosophy, in the magazine WORKING CLASS AND CONTEMPORARY WORLD [RABOCHIIY KLAS I SOVREMENNYIY MIR]. "At present, it is no longer a question of Maoist revision of Marxism-Leninism. The Maoists have already definitely taken to the road of cynical falsification of Marxism-Leninism", he remarks. "The struggle against the ideology and policy of Maoism is one of the most important internationalist duty of every Marxist-Leninist, the Soviet philosopher points out. "The explanation of this is that the contemporary Maoists seek to conduct another round of ideological and political onslaught on Marxism-Leninism with the object of its complete distortion, concentrating their blows against the forces of peace and democracy, against real socialism and the world revolutionary process. This refers to contemporary Maoism, to the content of the ideology and policy of the Maoists after the death of Mao Tse-tung."

"Their efforts are concentrated on creating a new political, ideological and theoretical image of Mao Tse-tung, to make a kind of face-lifting operation in order to disguise everything odious, extremely brutal and antihumane that was in the theory and practice of Maoism," the author goes on to say. "Such essentially antisocial actions as the artificial fanning of internal struggle, the sinister excesses of the "Cultural revolution", the voluntarism in the economy such as, for instance, the renunciation of planning and the 'great leap' course; the condemnation of material stimulation as manifestation of a purely 'bourgeois law'; the persecution of cadres down to their physical extermination, the contemptuous attitude towards the intelligentsia, culture and science; the preaching of hostility to the progressive achievements of world culture. All these and other monstrous manifestations of the activity of Mao Tse-tung, hostile to the interests of the Chinese people, alien to the principles of scientific socialism, are now either attributed to ill-intentioned actions of the 'Gang of Four' or in general hushed up".

"A number of bourgeois press organs began regarding these steps of the contemporary Maoists. Their condemnation of obvious extremes and excesses of Maoist policy, even if attributed to the 'Gang of Four', as a process of 'de-Maoisation' of the public life of China, as a 'dismantling' of the ideas of Mao, etc. Reasoning emerged to the effect that the present leadership of the communist party of China allegedly "abandons the voluntarism in policy to revert to realism", the philosopher writes.

Some publicists and journalists factually extoll the "Chinese experience of building socialism". The cynical demagogy of the contemporary Maoists is being uncritically accepted also by some leaders of liberated countries. Some politically and theoretically immature sections of various trends of the revolutionary-liberation movement are also influenced by the reassurances of the contemporary Maoists of their imaginary allegiance to Marxism-Leninism, and their noisy condemnation of revisionism, their verbal declarations against hegemonism, and refined Jesuitical calls for the defence of the homeland, etc.

Thus, the necessity of struggle against contemporary Maoism, far from diminishing, on the contrary increases on a tremendous scale, the author emphasizes. The article analyzes the social, historical and ideological roots of Maoism, its connection with the prejudices of petty bourgeoisie and nationalism.

III. 21 Jun 78

U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
E A S T E U R O P E

D 1

MOSCOW REPORTS PROCEEDINGS OF 11TH LCY CONGRESS

Kulakov Given Warm Welcome

LD201100Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The congress of the League of Yugoslav Communists will open in Belgrade today. Delegates and numerous guests have arrived for the congress. Belgrade has given a warm reception to the CPSU delegation under Kulakov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

It is noted with satisfaction in Yugoslavia that the relations and cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY and between the USSR and Yugoslavia are developing positively in all walks of life.

Congress Opens

LD201114Y Moscow TASS in English 0901 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 20, TASS--The 11th Congress of the Communist League of Yugoslavia opened here today.

It is attended by 2,300 delegates representing almost 1.7 million communists. Among those present are delegations of the communist, workers, socialist and social-democratic parties, progressive and national liberation movements.

Josip Broz Tito, chairman of the league and president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, made a report to the congress.

Tito's Report to Congress

LD201734Y Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

["Josip Broz Tito's report"--TASS headline]

[Text] Belgrade, June 20, TASS--"Socialism has long become a world process. It is irrepressibly gaining in strength and advancing" stated Josip Broz Tito, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and president of Yugoslavia. He delivered a report at the 11th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, that opened here today.

When characterising the international situation, the speaker stressed that "forming now is a new world, a world of freedom, socialism, democratic and equal relations between nations and people. This world is paving the road for itself irrespective of any resistance, difficulties and numerous contradictions". In the present conditions war is no longer inevitable, he said. "Peace can be preserved and strengthened if all peoples of the world, all democratic and progressive forces make the greatest efforts and jointly struggle for these aims."

"We have always attached much importance to relations between the biggest powers--the Soviet Union and the United States and supported the relaxation of tension between them as a substantially important precondition of the process of relaxation of international tension as a whole, of preserving peace in the entire world and of the development of international relations on the principles of active peaceful coexistence", the president of the League of Communists went on. "After a period of improvement of relations between the USSR and the United States being observed lately are signs of their worsening again."

It is necessary to exert efforts to overcome this unfavourable situation. This is not only in the long-term interests of the USSR and the United States but also in the long-term vital interests of the entire international community that wishes peace in the whole world and regards lasting peace alone as the main condition for the general progress of mankind."

Touching on the situation in the European Continent the speaker stressed the big importance of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The Belgrade meeting passed in a more complicated international situation. "But despite all difficulties it confirmed the vital strength of the Helsinki final act and managed to ensure a continuation of this process. Any understatement of the results of the Belgrade meeting, and this happens sometimes, damages further efforts directed at consolidating security and cooperation in Europe," he said.

International relations, the speaker noted, are being darkened by seats of crisis in the world. The most dangerous is the crisis in the Middle East. By its aggressive and expansionist policy Israel is frustrating the search for a lasting and just solution. "Such a solution inevitably presupposes the full withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, the implementation by the Palestinian people of its national rights, including the right to its own state, and also the ensured independence and security of all states in the area."

Two dangerous seats of crisis exist in Africa--in the south and in the area of the Horn of Africa, noted the president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. "The only solution of the South African problems is the final liquidation of the existing bulwarks of colonialism and racism there, the provision of independence to Namibia and Zimbabwe and the liquidation of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa. In the area of the Horn of Africa it is necessary to finally put an end to the armed conflicts and by peaceful means to find political solutions of disputed questions, proceeding from the principles of the United Nations organization and the Organization of African Unity."

The speaker stressed the importance of solving the disarmament problem. "The international community as a whole is interested in ending the arms race which is absorbing on an ever greater scale tremendous material, economic and man-power resources of both developed and developing countries." The holding of the special session of the United Nations organization on disarmament "is a very important step among a number of attempts to commence the solution of this problem as one of the key questions of the contemporary world."

The speaker noted the big successes of the nonalignment movement. The latest events convincingly confirmed the value of the initiatives of the Fifth Conference of Nonaligned Countries in Colombo. "We clearly said then, and this is by no means less topical now, that the relaxation of tension should not be limited to relations between the great powers or to Europe alone. It should spread to all countries and areas, encompass all substantially important international problems. And all countries should be drawn to the solution of these problems. Speaking to the international communist movement Josip Broz Tito stressed that the Berlin Conference of the Communist and Workers' Parties of Europe "was a big step forward in developing their interrelations and cooperation." The document adopted there is of a long-term importance. This applies first of all to the principles that comprise the basis for the development of fruitful internationalist cooperation and solidarity between communist and workers' parties, all progressive forces.

Josip Broz Tito dwelt in detail on the country's achievements in all fields of life and also characterized unsolved problems.

Stressing the importance of Marxist theory at all stages of the socialist revolution and construction, the speaker said that one of the important tasks is to intensively study the revolutionary creativity and theoretical thought of Marx, Engels and Lenin, to follow contemporary Marxist studies in the world.

The League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito stressed, is the leading and directing ideological and political force of Yugoslav society, owing to hard work it proved possible to strengthen the ideological-political unity and unity of action of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. "Built on the basis of democratic centralism, this unity will further serve as the earnest of our successes and victories," he declared.

Tito Receives Kulakov

LD202114Y Moscow TASS in English 2039 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 20, TASS--President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito today received here the head of the CPSU delegation at the Eleventh Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Fedor Kulakov. They had a lengthy conversation that passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Country's Progress Noted

AU201413Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 78 p 4 AU

[Article by PRAVDA special correspondents B. Avercherko and V. Zhuravskiy: "Strength of Creation"]

[Text] There was more life in the shops of the Belgrade May Plant and in the First Spark and Teleoptik plants on the first Saturday and Sunday of June than on a workday. The machines were operating at full speed and the millers, grinders and turners accurately performed one job after the other keeping time in seconds. A glow hovered over the welders' work places....

The winners of the socialist competition in honor of the 11th LCY Congress which started 5 months ago--160 metalworkers from 55 enterprises--had gathered to assess their strengths. In addition to professional skills and practice the program for the city championship also included a verification of the participants technical and general political training.

The staff members in charge of the championship--engineer Marinko Gradec, head of the motor repair shop of the 21 May Plant and Stojan Petrovic, professor of the machine-building department of Belgrade University--point out that the pre-congress competition has aroused the masses creative activity and has become an important factor in increasing labor productivity.

The traditions of competition, born at the very first construction projects of socialism are vivid and are multiplying. Implementing plans set forth by the LCY to further develop the society, the working people on the eve of the supreme party forum, which will convene in Belgrade on 20 June, are mounting shock-work guards and dedicating their labor successes to the congress.

The collective of the Bor mining metallurgical and chemical combine--one of the initiators of the pregress competition--smelted 17,000 tons of anodic copper in May, achieving the highest productivity in its entire history. The workers, engineers and technicians of the Nis united "electronic industry," by mobilizing untapped reserves, increased the output of modern electrotechnical apparatuses by 1/3 compared with last year. The power industry workers of the Dzerday 1 hydroelectric power station are working excellently. They have now supplied more than 3 billion kilowatt-hours electric power to the republic power grid, fulfilling 2/3 of this year's plan. The machine builders of the New Belgrade Int plant have assimilated the manufacturing process for a new 120 horse power wheel tractor. The miners of the Kolubara and Trepcas basins, the metallurgical workers of the Zenica and Niksic combines, the oil workers of the United Ina and Naftagas enterprises, and the machinebuilders of Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sarajevo and Titograd have achieved successes....

It has become an established practice that the commissioning of new industrial enterprises and other projects are timed to coincide with party congresses. The Negotino caloric electric power plant, built with the technical cooperation of the Soviet Union, has been put into operation. It has doubled Macedonia's power potential. Three chemical plants in the cities of Prahovo and Negotin have started operations. Assemblies of the Sostanj caloric electric power station, with a capacity of 335 megawatts--the greatest power industry project in Slovenia--were placed in operation.... The chemical coking plant in the city of Bakar turned out its first products. Tunnelers from Zagreb and Split completed the 5-kilometer tunnel through Ucka Mountain. Builders of the Belgrade Trudbenik combine have erected a congress palace on the left bank of the Sava River in 8 months; this is where the supreme party forum will take place.

Ground-breaking ceremonies for new major and minor projects are being held here and there on the eve of the congress. While building the future, the people are taking a look at the past, analyzing what has been done. The forthcoming congress is an occasion to draw up a balance sheet of the road covered under the LCY leadership.

Many fighters of the generation which carried out the revolution are still alive and working. By the yardstick of history, the time which separates the bourgeois past from the socialist present is short, but liberated labor has filled it with a rich content and has illuminated it with a brilliant light.

Prerevolutionary Yugoslavia occupied one of the lowest positions in Europe regarding its economic development. The war bled the people white, with one of every 10 persons dying; devastated the country, and completely destroyed 1/6 of its national wealth. In 3 decades of socialist construction--beginning with 1947, which the statisticians here take as the base, up to 1977--the overall output increased 6 times, including a 15-fold increase in industrial output.

Contemporary Yugoslavia exports its machines and tools to many countries, including developed ones.

Major changes have taken place in agriculture. Its output has increased three times compared with 1947. The yield of wheat during that time rose from 9.2 centners per hectare to 27 centners, and that of corn in terms of dry grain from 17.3 to 42.5 centners. Last year the field workers produced 5.6 million tons of wheat and some 11 million tons of corn.

The share of agricultural industrial combines and other social and cooperative farms in the production of foodstuffs and raw material goods is increasing every year. The LCY regards the gradual transition of the entire countryside to a socialist system as the future of the country's agriculture, its broad horizon.

Cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, which is based on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis in keeping with the agreement between CEMA and Yugoslavia, is playing an important role in developing the socialist economy of Yugoslavia. Thus during the past 5-year plan the volume of Soviet-Yugoslav commodity turnover has doubled, achieving the large sum of \$6 billion. And during the current 5-year plan it will again grow more than two-fold and reach almost \$14 billion.

Soviet-Yugoslav relations have deep roots and rich traditions. Constant contacts at the government level, cooperation between social organizations, direct intercourse between workers, engineers, figures of science and culture have become a daily practice. The steady consolidation of ties between the CPSU and the LCY constitutes the basis for the favorable development of relations between the two countries and peoples. Their collaboration [vzaimodeystvie] and internationalist comradely voluntary cooperation in the Marxist-Leninist spirit provides a reliable foundation to further consolidate the Soviet-Yugoslav relations for the benefit of our peoples, of the cause of peace and of socialism.

Many noticeable transformations have taken place in the life of the country in the 4 years since the 10th LCY Congress, where 22 million Serbs and Croats, Slovenes and Macedonians, Montenegrins, and representatives of other nations and nationalities live. This period was filled with diverse social and political activity. The alliance of the communists and working people continues to work on developing the social-economic system whose foundations have been established in the SFRY Constitution and in the law on associated labor. Recently, elections took place for delegates to the local, regional and republic assemblies as well as to the SFRY Assembly. They proceeded in a businesslike atmosphere with the general participation of the population. A new membership for the republic governments and for the Federal Executive Council was elected.

At the (1978) plenum of the LCY Central Committee the "Fundamental Theses for the Preparation of the Documents of the 11th LCY Congress" were prepared. As was noted at the plenum these theses "critically and in a concise form point out the main achievements, objective difficulties and problems and also determine the further orientation of the activity and tasks of the LCY and other social forces in society." The LCY Central Committee enjoined all communists, party organizations and organs to discuss the "fundamental theses" and, while exposing shortcomings in a creative manner, to examine the local state of affairs and to voice their views on a broad range of problems.

The republic party congresses and regional conference held in April and May were an important event in the country's social and political life. Loyalty to the course of the 10th LCY Congress was reaffirmed: a course aimed at the organizational and ideological strengthening of the League of Communists, at enhancing its leading role in the development of Yugoslav society.

Drawing up a balance sheet of what has been achieved, the republic congresses and regional conferences devoted particular attention to increasing labor productivity, to increasing profitability of production, to effectively eliminating all sorts of disproportions and inflationary and other negative tendencies.

This is understandable. It is said in the "fundamental theses": The slow increase in labor productivity and the lack of enough other quality elements of management constitute a major social-economic problem. Overcoming extensiveness [ekstensivnost] and raising the standards of management quality are of essential importance for further successful social and material development, for raising the working people's prosperity and for making the international division of labor accessible to our economy."

The LCY organ KOMUNIST wrote in early June in an editorial: "At all republic congresses and regional conferences, in broad discussions and in documents, confidence was expressed to the effect that a rapid growth in labor productivity is the most reliable key to solving many problems confronting society." Noting the consolidating fraternity and unity of all the nations and nationalities of Socialist Yugoslavia, the participants in the congresses and conferences pointed out the need to further mobilize forces and means in order to implement the long-term strategic LCY program for the accelerated development of the economically insufficiently developed republics and of the Autonomous Region of Kosovo. It was pointed out that this problem exceeds the economic framework and constitutes a component part of the national equality policy in the Yugoslav federation and a profound idec-political content is inherent in it.

Analyzing the work performed in the period under review, the republic congresses and regional conferences particularly noted the fact that the unity, which is strengthening, and the LCY's functioning capability were tremendously helped by an intensification of its members Marxist education, strengthening the party organizations on the principles of democratic centralism and by mass ideological-political training and the education of cadres. The growing confidence of the working people in their vanguard was also discussed.

The Yugoslav communists are determined to continue the course outlined by the 10th LCY Congress toward strengthening the leading role of the party in the life of society.

SIZOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VISIT TO BULGARIA

LD201503Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Return of Delegation"]

[Text] On 17 June a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, which was in Bulgaria in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the BCP, returned to Moscow.

During its stay in Bulgaria the delegation familiarized itself with the BCP's experience in the area of auditing work and party control, had meetings and talks with S. Karadzhev, chairman of the BCP Control-Auditing Commission, and in a number of party district committees and visited industrial and agricultural enterprises.

The delegation was received by A. Lilov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, was among those who met them.

NATO SHOULD REMEMBER PRC HEGEMONISTIC AIMS IF SELLING ARMS

LD201151Y Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[M. Nepesov article: "Weapons for Peking"]

[Text] Mao Tse-tung's concept of weapons and military hardware as a "paper tiger" was completely dominant for many years in Maoist military circles. Millions of Chinese were made to march with dummy rifles in their hands. However, through the years the Maoists came concluded that such concepts do not promote the satisfaction of their great-power ambitions. That is why, as the British FINANCIAL TIMES wrote, "although the tramp of soldiers' boots is not yet heard in the corridors of power in Peking (Chinese soldiers more often wear the traditional cloth slippers), the demands from military men to provide the Chinese Armed Forces with modern weapons are becoming louder all the time. The latest energetic statement in this spirit was an article in the journal HUNG CH'I, signed by members of the Academy of Military Sciences."

The technical rearmament of the Chinese Army, Air Force and Navy was also recently advocated, in the pages of HUNG CH'I, by Nieh Jung-chen, member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo, who pointed out that doctrines should be interpreted in the light of day-to-day problems. The accelerated modernization of the armed forces has been one of the main themes of the numerous conferences and seminars on military affairs held in China this year and last.

As a result, foreign trips by many Chinese delegations have become more frequent. Last April, for instance, a major tour of West European countries was made by Li Chiang, Chinese foreign trade minister, who had talks on purchasing modern arms. The Western press was full of photographs of Chinese officers standing in the open hatches of sophisticated Western-made tanks. The American magazine BUSINESS WEEK published a photograph of a Chinese general in the cab of a French military helicopter. The American newspaper the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote that "the Chinese show particular interest in sophisticated helicopters, radar equipment, antisubmarine equipment and military transport planes. They are also especially interested in the British Harrier VTOL fighter plane." Incidentally, now, as the British DAILY TELEGRAPH asserts, "free access has opened up for the sale of Harrier planes to China. The United States has abandoned the objections which it may have had on this point in the past.... The Chinese apparently want to acquire approximately 30 such aircraft at a cost of 4 million pounds sterling each." Moreover, "they want to build a further 300 Harrier-type aircraft themselves on licence, with some help from British technical specialists."

In Peking there is an equal desire to obtain various types of Western missiles. In particular, the Chinese leaders have more than once expressed an insistent desire to acquire several tens of thousands of antitank missiles from NATO countries. Recently, as the WASHINGTON POST reported, a Chinese delegation signed an agreement in Paris on acquiring a major consignment of "Hot" antitank missiles. The newspaper asserts that this was Peking's most significant purchase of weapons in the West.

In all, Chinese representatives have presented a list, in West European countries and in Japan, of nearly 5,000 models of sophisticated military hardware which they would like to obtain. And they are evidently counting on their appetites being satisfied. A basis for this conclusion is provided by the position occupied by the NATO military leadership in relations to Peking. "It is by no means illogical to say that China is the 16th member of the North Atlantic alliance," American Gen A. Haig supreme commander of NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe, stated.

There is no need to guess why NATO strategists show good will toward supplying weapons to Peking. For instance, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote, without beating about the bush, that the Chinese could use the British Harrier fighters "for air raids on Siberian air bases." Open appeals to unite with the Maoists in order to "effectively oppose" the Soviet Union have also been heard more than once at sessions of the West Europeans Union General Committee--an exclusive military-political grouping of seven West European states. Speaking in this committee, F. Bennett, a British Conservative member of Parliament, spoke frankly of the need to "combine the forces of Western Europe and Peking."

In Peking they are willing to join in with anti-Soviet statements. They applauded Marshal N. Cameron, British chief of Defense Staff, who literally said this: "At our door is a common enemy whose capital is Moscow..." A strikingly polite reception was given in Peking to another anti-Soviet--Winston Churchill (grandson of the late Premier W. Churchill), assistant spokesman on defense in the "shadow cabinet" and member of Parliament. He was even given the opportunity to visit the 3d mechanized division, based near Peking. Speaking to the division's personnel W. Churchill showed particular zeal in slandering the Soviet Union. He later spoke in favor of British participation in updating China's Armed Forces and its military industry.

When receiving Western representatives, the Chinese leaders try to persuade them to come out against the Soviet Union. Thus during the visit to China by the well-known American "hawk" Adm E. Zumwalt, former chief of staff of the U.S. Navy, Li Hsien-nien, deputy premier of the PRC State Council, told him that "China and the United States must cooperate in order to deal with the 'northern bear.'" A rapturous greeting was recently given in the Chinese capital to Z. Brzezinski, national security adviser to the U.S. President, who, as he himself put it, sought the "parallel interests" of Washington and Peking on the issue of "growing anxiety" over the mythical "Soviet threat."

In this connection the NATO strategists should be reminded that Mao's heirs have by no means renounced his dream of "subduing the whole globe." It is with this aim that the forced buildup of China's military potential is continuing. Recently the numerical strength of the PRC Army alone, according to Western press figures, has increased by half a million, and the total numerical strength of China's Armed Forces has reached nearly 4 million men. According to American information, by 1981 China may be able to deploy a limited number of nuclear submarines armed with ballistic missiles. As foreign military publications report, China already has two nuclear submarines. It is also reported that the Chinese have about 70 conventional submarines. As political observers note, the question is now being posed in China of reviewing the whole policy in the area of naval development and use, so that it can operate actively in the expanses of the world ocean.

Nuclear missile weapons are also being improved in China. As Western observers report, tests are being prepared for ICBM's with an 8,000-mile range. Last September Peking officially reported that guided missile tests with nuclear warheads were being carried out. Chang Ai-ping, deputy chief of staff of the Chinese Army, stated that Peking is counting on acquiring the neutron bomb. As AFP reported, in one of his speeches last year Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua stated that Peking is actively gathering material on the neutron bomb and might possibly create a special organization for further work in this field. Peking is continuing nuclear explosions in the atmosphere. Its 23d nuclear weapons test was carried out on 15 March this year.

Although such U.S. press organs as the New York TIMES are still repeating after the Maoists that "China's military nuclear program is directed against the Soviet Union," it even today presents an obvious threat to the peoples of other countries, including the Americans. Richard (Pollak), leader of a Washington public organization of opponents of nuclear tests, stated that the latest Chinese explosion was very dirty. The radioactive cloud which formed after it brought rain to the western United States which poisoned vegetables, fruit and the grass cover with Iodine-131. This radioactive element becomes concentrated in cows' milk and from here is passed on to the human organism, causing such illnesses as cancer. At the moment only the winds carry radioactive danger from China to the United States. But who can know against whom the Chinese nuclear weapons could be turned?

China's neighbors--the Asian countries--are particularly anxious in connection with the increase in China's military potential. It is known that the Chinese leaders will not even stop at the use of armed force to back up their territorial claims. Thus, in 1959 and 1962 China threw substantial troop units against India. In 1974 Peking placed a military and naval landing force on the Paracel Islands and seized them. At present, Asian news organs consider the Chinese military potential sufficient for Peking to be able to take control of Asia. However, as the Indian central news service writes, "Peking's strategists do not hide their claims to more than 200 islands in the South China sea so that, after seizure, they can rule the waterways." The recent incident in the region of the Senkaku Islands attests that Peking can at any moment switch from word to deed in its territorial claims.

Chinese militarization creates a serious threat for all countries, not only for its immediate neighbors. Indeed Peking, as the facts show, is as ever putting a stake on war as the primary means of achieving its great-power expansionist aspirations. "Some way or another," Yeh Chien-ying, deputy chairman of the CCF Central Committee, asserted on 9 May 1977, "the day will come when war breaks out. We must understand the situation; having a doctrine of war we must be ready to fight and proceed from the fact that war will soon break out--a large-scale war."

The region of earth where the fire of this war may arise does not worry the Peking leadership. In the name of achieving its hegemonist aims Peking is prepared to drag all states into military conflict irrespective of their social structure. This must not be forgotten by those who show readiness to send sophisticated weapons to Peking.

TASS NOTES U.S., CANADIAN DIFFERENCES ON FISHING RIGHTS

LD202232Y Moscow TASS in English 2126 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

["In Atmosphere of Differences"--TASS headline]

[Text] Ottawa June 20 TASS--Bilateral Canadian-U.S. talks on determination of maritime frontiers and fishing zones between the two countries were resumed here. As is known, these talks got into an impasse late in May in Washington because of the unwillingness of the U.S. Government to recognize Canada's rights after the introduction of the 200-mile coastal zone. Canada was compelled to take retaliatory measures by closing its territorial waters to U.S. fishing vessels. The United States Government, too, joined in the "fishing war".

In connection with a new aggravation of relations between Ottawa and Washington, the local press noted many times that the dispute between the United States and Canada is, actually, about division of the coastal shelf which is rich in minerals, including oil and gas.

The United States, for instance, claims the whole area of the famous Georges Bank in the Atlantic where large deposits of oil and gas were discovered. Canada, on its part, declares that it has historic rights to a section of this region which is lying close to the coast of Canada's province of Nova Scotia.

It is characteristic that though Lloyd Cutler, the head of a U.S. delegation, who arrived in the Canadian capital, said that the United States strives for the earliest ending of the "fishing war", he did not actually bring along any specific proposals aimed at settling disputable questions. The U.S. representative suggests the lifting of the mutual ban on fishing in the territorial waters of the United States and Canada so as to facilitate achievement of a general agreement in future that would be worked out by special groups separately for the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. But after this statement was made by the U.S. representative, the newspaper GLOBE AND MAIL pointed out that it is difficult to predict when a settlement of the Canadian-U.S. differences concerning maritime frontiers will be reached.

EEC MEMBERSHIP WILL DISTRACT PORTUGAL FROM REFORMS

LD201724Y Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Addressing a rally in Oporto, Otavio Pato, member of the Political Commission and of the Secretariat of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee, criticized the government for trying to secure EEC membership for Portugal. The plans for Common Market membership do not correspond to the real needs of the country, declared Otavio Pato. Such plans only distract the Portuguese people from efforts capable of pulling the country out of the crisis. The Portuguese Communist Party is of the view that the Portuguese people are entitled to take pride in the profoundly democratic transformations carried out with great courage and patriotism. The communists condemn attempts to place Portugal in the position of a country looking for favours from capitalist Europe.

VATCHENKO, NOVIKOV ATTEND ICELANDIC EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD201323Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report: "On a Holiday"]

[Text] On 16 June H. Jonsson, Icelandic ambassador to the Soviet Union, held a reception on the occasion of Iceland's national holiday--the day of the proclamation of the republic.

At the reception were A.F. Vatchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

AUCCTU SENDS TELEGRAM TO SPANISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS

LD210316Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1248 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 20 June--The USSR Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) has sent greetings to the delegates of the First Congress of the Trade Union Confederation of Workers' Commissions [TUCWC] of Spain. The great role of the workers' commissions in the struggle for the vital interests and social and democratic rights of the working people is noted in the telegram. Confidence has been expressed that "the favorable conditions that have come about for developing contacts and cooperation between Soviet and Spanish trade unions will be used to develop and strengthen the friendly relations between the AUCCTU and the TUCWC."

MORE MATERIAL ON ISRAELI WEST BANK-GAZA STRIP DECISION

Effect on As-Sadat

LD201823Y Moscow TASS in English 1547 GMT 20 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 20, TASS--The Israeli Knesset has approved the government's decision which reaffirms the tough course of Tel Aviv vis-a-vis the occupied Arab lands and sanctions the further implementation of the policy of expansion.

This action of the Israeli Cabinet was taken in reply to the proposals advanced by several Israeli political leaders, which have the purpose of presenting the stand by Israel at the separate negotiations with Egypt as being "more flexible." Its essence boils down to Israel's public commitment not to start negotiations on the Western Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, which are inhabited by Palestinians, for at least five years after peace is established in the Middle East. The ruling circles of Tel Aviv regard the tough course as the most effective method of influencing the Egyptian president. Thus, the Israeli ambassador in the United States, Simcha Dinitz, has expressed the conviction that the decision of the Israeli Government will "pave the way to the resumption of Israel's direct negotiations with Egypt, and subsequently, possibly, with Jordan and representatives of the Palestinian Arabs." Under the latter he means the renegades who collaborate with the Israeli occupation administration.

Together with Israel this goal is pursued by the United States, which is striving cost what it may to take As-Sadat's "initiative" out of the impasse, to broaden the framework of the separate Israeli-Egyptian negotiations.

The policy of pressuring As-Sadat had previously yielded dividends to the United States and Israel in the form of Egyptian concessions. The president of Egypt implied recently, for instance, that for the sake of a separate deal he was ready to betray the lawful right of the Arab people of Palestine to create an independent state on the Western Bank and in the Gaza Strip. This was confirmed now in his Knesset speech by Perez, leader of the opposition workers' party of Israel, who said that during the Salzburg negotiations As-Sadat had said that he "understood the needs of Israel's security" on the Western Bank and, therefore, agrees to the changing of the frontier in Tel Aviv's favour in that area. In spite of one more confirmation by Israel of its implacable stand vis-a-vis the occupied Arab lands and the Middle Eastern problem as a whole, As-Sadat continues to cling stubbornly to the proclaimed course of separate deals. Thus, the foreign minister of Egypt, Kamil, said during a meeting with the U.S. ambassador that Cairo intended to go on relying on consultations with Washington "in the matter of overcoming the obstacles on the way of the peace negotiations."

Weizman Remarks

LD202300Y Moscow TASS in English 1939 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow June 20 TASS--TASS commentator Nataliya Zinoyeva writes: In the opinion of the Tel Aviv government, there is no urgency about solution of the question of the status of the West Bank of Jordan and Gaza sector. For the next five years, Israeli Prime Minister Begin has planned "limited self-government" for these areas within Israel.

Such is the essence of the decision of the Israeli Cabinet that was adopted on Sunday after long delays whose meaning was to show to the whole world Israel's contempt for the destiny of the Palestinians and for the opinion of the world community.

If Israel's patrons at first wished to justify this position, to prove, as the New York TIMES wrote, that in reality it is "more flexible" than it (?seems) to be at a first glance, they can only keep mum now after yesterday's statement by Israel's Defense Minister Weizman. "I intend to prepare the army for war," the minister said as a commentary to the government's decision.

So the Israeli rulers do not use any camouflage, are not mincing words. The stand assumed by Israel is an outright course at annexation of occupied Arab lands, at further heightening of tensions in the Middle East.

What is left after this of the myth about Israel's striving for peaceful talks? The course of separate deals between Tel Aviv and [word indistinct] Arab regimes that was publicized and supported by the United States has utterly failed. Begin's plan commented upon by Weizman does not leave any doubt in Arab states or in the world public that Israel's policy puts obstacles to a just and all-embracing settlement of the Middle East problem, the settlement that is possible only on the basis of complete withdrawal of Israeli troops and recognition of lawful right of the Palestinian people, as this is envisaged by United Nations resolutions.

Reaction in Arab World

LD202357Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The Israeli Knesset has approved the government's decision on a hard line towards occupied Arab lands and on the further carrying out of an expansionist policy. The cabinet's action is in response to the proposal put forward by a number of Israeli political figures meant to portray Israel's stance at the separate talks with Egypt as being more flexible. The ruling circles in Tel Aviv view a hard line as being the most effective method of influencing the Egyptian president. The policy of pressuring As-Sadat has in the past paid dividends to the United States and Israel on more than one occasion in the shape of concessions by the Egyptian side. Our correspondent, Leonid Rassadin, reports from Beirut:

The so-called new Israeli proposals on the future of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip continue to evoke an extremely negative reaction in the Arab world. In the view of Arab observers it has now become even more obvious that the rulers of Tel Aviv, enjoying the support of Washington, intend to carry out at any price their design for annexing these Arab territories. Here, in this connection, attention is also being drawn to the fact that the White House, as always in cases like this, has again avoided judging the expansionist line of the Israeli extremists. It would be naive to think, says the Beirut newspaper ASH-SHA'B, that the proposals set out by the Israeli leadership last Sunday were not agreed upon earlier by Begin, Carter and As-Sadat.

In Damascus the organ of the ruling Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Syria notes that now the beginning of the end has arrived for the notorious peace initiative of the Egyptian president. The so-called responses by the Israeli Government, the Syrian paper 'AL-BA'TH points out, fully expose Washington's maneuvers in the Near East.

Another Damascus paper, TISHRIN, says for its part that Tel Aviv, while trying to retain control of the West Bank of the Jordan and Gaza during the so-called autonomy period in these areas, is in fact trying to find an excuse to justify a similar situation which is supposed to follow after this 5-year period. Israel, the paper stresses, is striving at all cost to bar the path for an all-embracing settlement in the Near East.

EGYPTIAN MINISTER DEMANDS RETURN OF ENVOY IN LISBON

LD201613Y Moscow TASS in English 1427 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Lisbon, June 20, TASS--According to reports received here, the Egyptian foreign minister, Ibrahim Kamil, has stripped Sa'd ash-Shadhili of the duties of Egypt's ambassador in Portugal and has demanded his immediate return to Cairo.

Ash-Shadhili is "guilty" of circulating among representatives of the press in Lisbon yesterday an open letter, containing sharp criticism of As-Sadat's regime, particularly of his present repressive campaign against the democratic forces of the country. Furthermore, Ash-Shadhili had attacked As-Sadat's "holy of holies"--the capitulatory policy of separate deals with Israel. Speaking on Portuguese television Ash-Shadhili said: "When As-Sadat announced his initiative, he said that if that step failed, he would resign. But he will not do so, and he will not admit that the initiative had failed. In the meantime, its renunciation could yet save the unity of Arab ranks." The ambassador stressed that As-Sadat's policy "leads nowhere." Obviously having in view the U.S. Middle Eastern policy, he said: "I cannot agree to a situation when I am offered beautiful words, whereas my enemy gets weapons. I am a citizen, who loves his country, and As-Sadat's regime harms it."

Ash-Shadhili was chief of staff of the Egyptian Army during the October war of 1975. Due to disagreements with As-Sadat on several aspects of the military operations, he was discharged and appointed Egypt's ambassador to London, and then, again due to political differences with the regime, transferred to the post of ambassador in Lisbon.

Acting, obviously, on instructions of the authorities, the Egyptian press attacked Ash-Shadhili vehemently today, accusing him of "hatching plots against Egypt."

It is indicative that the newspapers did not dare publish even the main theses of Ash-Shadhili's letter, preferring instead to make rude personal attacks on the author.

If Ash-Shadhili returns to Egypt, his case will be considered in "disciplinary organs."

The case with the "dismissed" ambassador is not the first one in the Egyptian foreign office. When As-Sadat announced his "initiative" last November, Egypt's ambassador in Yugoslavia, Morad Ghalib, sharply criticized this step and resigned in protest against it.

CLAIMS OF SUCCESS FOR EGYPT'S 'OPEN DOOR' QUESTIONED

LD201832Y Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

["If Facts Are Any Indication"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 20, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Stoklitskiy writes: For more than four years the Egyptian authorities are staging an experiment on the scale of the whole country.

This experiment is called the "open doors" policy. When proclaiming this policy its creators promised rank-and-file Egyptians rapid prosperity. Judging by their statements, it is very easy to achieve prosperity. All it takes is to fling open the doors to Western businessmen, attract into the country the capital of the "oil sheikhs" of the Persian Gulf area and give a free hand to local private enterprise.

If we are to believe the Cairo AL-AKHBAR, this prosperity has already set in. The "open doors" policy has proved a success and has been acknowledged in the West, the paper contended on June 19. But can we believe the contentions of AL-AKHBAR? The more so that competent experts, who presented recently in Cairo a report devoted to the problems of the country's economy, arrive at rather different conclusions. The report openly indicates the unsatisfactory state of affairs in agriculture that accounts for about a third of Egypt's gross domestic product and for 60 percent of the country's export, the disregard for the needs of enterprises in the state sector and the chronic weakness of Egypt's foreign economic positions. Suffice it to say that the deficit of its balance of trade increased from 2.5 billion dollars in 1976 to 3.6 billion dollars in 1977.

In an attempt to keep the Egyptian economy "afloat," the authorities regularly resort to the "services" of foreign creditors. But when giving Egypt a regular dose of rescuing loans, both Western and Eastern creditors demanded that Egypt open even wider the doors for foreign capital. And this condition was fulfilled, wrote the newspaper L'ECHO of French businessmen in a commentary on the recent meeting in Paris of an international consortium, a consultative group to finance and develop Egypt.

Well, and what about "prosperity," the reader will ask? Who got its "fruit"? The newspaper AL-AKHBAR avoids giving a direct answer. But judging by the American newspaper New York TIMES the only people to gain from the "open door" policy were brokers, real estate profiteers and a multitude of other go-betweens who spend lavishly and drive through Cairo's streets in expensive Mercedes cars. As to the people, adds the correspondent of the Italian weekly EUROPEO, they are struggling for survival in conditions of constantly growing prices and the brazen luxury of nouveau riches, that is sharply contrasted by the surrounding dire poverty.

Such, if facts are any indication, is the reality of the "open doors" policy.

CAIRO ECHOING WEST'S LIES ABOUT USSR AFRICA POLICY

LD202150Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Certain Cairo papers seem to have made it an almost constant task to repeat various imperialist propaganda allegations and fabrications about the policies of the Soviet Union. It seems difficult not to apply this to the anti-Soviet lies and distortions in the columns of Cairo's AL-AKHBAR.

This time AL-AKHBAR tries to persuade its readers that the Soviet Union is striving to play the role of old European colonialism in the African Continent--no more, no less. As usual, of course, the paper does not think it necessary to try to gather evidence and facts, which simply do not exist and thus cannot be obtained.

A legitimate question can be raised: What is the reason for echoing such lies? The editors of the paper know quite well that the Soviet Union never had and has never sought in Africa or elsewhere privileges or any other means of colonising peoples. The point at issue seems to be the desire of Cairo to humbly please and coax its friends across the Atlantic by publishing anti-Soviet fabrications.

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The policy of Washington has just been subjected to strongly worded criticism in Soviet central newspapers. An article published by these papers forcefully exposed Washington's lies concerning illusory Soviet interference in the affairs of African countries.

On the other hand, this parrot-like echoing by Egyptian papers of already exposed lies again indicates how far Cairo goes in wooing and coaxing Washington. This is not strange, either, for if Cairo collaborates with the protectors of the Israeli aggressor even with regard to the Middle East issues in which Cairo has a vital interest, why should not Cairo pursue the same line when it comes to Africa?

LEBANESE JOURNAL ON NATO-CENTO PLANS FOR RED SEA

LD201128Y Moscow TASS in English 0954 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, June 20, TASS--Besides open intervention in the affairs of African peoples, world imperialism of late has also set about implementation of so-called projects for safeguarding security of the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, the Lebanese monthly AL-HURRIYAH writes, commenting on developments in that part of the world.

These projects envisage the inclusion of the Persian Gulf and Red Sea areas into the strategic plans of the imperialist NATO and CENTO blocs with the object of establishing full control over them and using them as a springboard for the suppression of the national liberation movements in the Middle East and in Africa.

It is obvious, the weekly continues, that the imperialist quarters intend implementing these schemes in a direct conspiracy with the local reactionary regimes, specifically, with Saudi Arabia. It is precisely with these regimes that the NATO bloc maintained close coordination, intervening on the African Continent. The weekly also points in this context to the negative position of the present Chinese leadership, which established diplomatic contacts with the reactionary regime of the Sultan Qabus in Oman and thus demonstrated its hostility to the just struggle by the Oman patriots for freedom and independence. There is no doubt, the weekly says in conclusion, that the "plans for safeguarding security in the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf" are part and parcel of a broad imperialist conspiracy, spear-headed against the national patriotic forces in that region.

OMANI OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR PRC TO DISCUSS ENVOY EXCHANGE

LD201840Y Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] London, June 20, TASS--According to reports reaching here, Oman's State Minister for Foreign Affairs Zawawi today left for Peking. REUTERS, that reported this, writes that the aim of the visit is "to expand relations with anti-Soviet countries". In Peking Zawawi will meet representatives of the Chinese leadership and discuss with them, in particular, the question of exchanging ambassadors. As is known, only about a month ago Oman established diplomatic relations with the PRC.

Only recently Oman's ruling circles aimed verbal broadsides at Peking for its alleged "support" to the national-liberation movement in the Arabian Peninsula. Now that China has discontinued even pretending to be a champion of the struggle for the rights of the area's patriotic forces, the Arab reaction has abruptly changed its course and decided on cooperation with Peking on an openly anti-Soviet basis.

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MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

LEBANESE DELEGATION LEADER INTERVIEWED ON VISIT TO USSR

LD210940Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the national patriotic forces of Lebanon has been on a visit to our country. The head of the delegation, Farid Jubran, deputy chairman of the progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, has told our correspondent (Kazbek Basevi):

[Jubran--begin recording in Arabic with Russian translation superimposed] The national patriotic forces of Lebanon are carrying the main burden of the struggle against the forces of internal and external reaction and against the intrigues of imperialism and Zionism in Lebanon. These intrigues have been particularly stepped up recently. The reactionary forces waging a fierce struggle against us have as their aim the crushing of the national liberation movement in the region. They are attempting by every means to deal a blow at the Palestine resistance movement.

As you are aware, there is now an uneasy situation in southern Lebanon. After the farce of the so-called withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon, Tel Aviv is just as before striving to maintain its military presence there. Detachments of the conservative forces which are supported and encouraged by Israel are hindering the UN troops carrying out their mission in Lebanon and are refusing to allow them into border areas.

The national patriotic forces believe that the actions of Israel in fact testify to the continuation of the occupation of southern Lebanon by Tel Aviv. The national patriotic forces express readiness to assist the authorities to achieve the full and unconditional liberation of our country's territory.

We are glad that we have visited the Soviet Union, which is a country that is successfully implementing the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, a country of social justice and guaranteed rights for all citizens. The progressive forces in the world, including those in the Arab countries, consider the Soviet Union to be a bulwark of peace and security on earth. We always highly treasure the fact that the Soviet Union has fully understood all our problems and has given us support. There is no doubt whatsoever that the Soviet Union will continue to be on our side in our struggle. [end recording]

MATERIAL ON TURKISH PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO USSR

21 Jun Ankara Departure

LD210730Y Moscow TASS in English 0655 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Ankara, June 21, TASS--The prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, Bulent Ecevit, left here for the Soviet Union today for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. He is accompanied by Minister of State Hikmet Cetin and Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun.

Views on NATO

LD201546Y Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Istanbul, June 20, TASS--In an interview to the newspaper CUMHURIYET, given on the eve of his visit to the USSR, the Turkish prime minister, Bulent Ecevit, spoke highly of the Soviet Union's technical assistance to Turkey in the construction of industrial projects, and noted that the "expansion of relations between our countries is reminiscent of the development of Soviet-Turkish relations in the initial period of the Turkish Republic", when the Government of Turkey was headed by Kemal Ataturk. He stressed that relations between the USSR and Turkey were based on mutual confidence, which increased in the past years, and on expanding cooperation between them.

Bulent Ecevit said that Turkey came out for a further relaxation of international tensions all over the world. We by no means wish NATO to regard Turkey as a spearhead of its system, he stressed. Turkey does not wish to allow here territory to be used as a place d'armes for attacking anybody.

Views on Bilateral Relations

LD201004Y Moscow TASS in English 0921 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Ankara, June 20, TASS--Aleksy Erovochenko reports:

I am happy to have got an opportunity of paying a visit to the Soviet Union. Friendly ties and mutual trust between our two neighbouring countries have received considerable development in recent years, and I shall be happy if my forthcoming visit gives me a chance to make a new contribution to the positively developing relations, the prime minister of Turkey, Bulent Ecevit, said in an interview with Soviet journalists.

I visited the Soviet Union when I was the leader of the opposition about two years ago, he said, and had an opportunity of appreciating duly the achievements of your friendly country. During that visit I also strove to strengthen friendly ties between our states. I believe that this time, visiting the Soviet Union as prime minister, I shall have an opportunity of making a still greater contribution to the development of bilateral ties. We attach great importance to the expansion of friendly relations and to creating an atmosphere of mutual trust both with the Soviet Union and all countries of the region.

We believe that world peace can be strengthened by creating an atmosphere of mutual confidence between the neighbouring countries, and Turkey, for its part, is willing to make its contribution to the cause of world peace.

Our countries may belong to different alliances and social systems. But this cannot be and must not be an obstacle to the development of friendly relations. The fact that they have reached such a level when these differences do not prevent us from deepening friendly contacts proves that favourable conditions have been created now for broader cooperation despite certain difficulties and outstanding problems existing in the world.

It is my firm belief, Bulent Ecevit went on, that with the consolidation of this climate different systems of alliances will lose their character of confrontation and may become in the future a means of strengthening the equilibrium on which peace and detente rest today. Turkey has striven and will continue to strive to increase its contribution toward this.

The foundation for friendship and cooperation between the Republic of Turkey and the Soviet Union was laid under the leadership of Lenin and Ataturk way back during the years of establishment of our states, the prime minister said. I am convinced that friendship and cooperation between our two countries on this solid foundation are not only in the interests of the two countries, but also in the interests of world peace. This sound foundation laid by Lenin and Ataturk is being strengthened now by the translation into life of certain principles and agreements by which our countries abide. Turkey and the USSR observe the aims and charter of the United Nations, the provisions and principles of the final act of the Helsinki conference, which contributes, to a considerable extent, to strengthening friendly relations between us and an atmosphere of mutual confidence. We sincerely want the process of detente, which started in the European Continent, to spread to the whole world.

Relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union, have been quickly picking up over the last twenty years after a short period of stagnation, B. Ecevit went on. As a result of talks held after my government took office, trade between our countries increased approximately by 45 per cent. This is undoubtedly a success but it is not enough, I think. I am confident that trade between Turkey and the Soviet Union can be developed more rapidly. And this is not only my optimistic belief. An estimation of the production and consumption potentialities of our two countries shows that trade between the USSR and Turkey can be considerably increased. A number of major projects could be built in Turkey with the help of advanced Soviet technology. The industrial enterprises built in Turkey with Soviet assistance and with the help of Soviet credits during the years of the rise of our republic and during the recent period have made a great contribution to the industrialisation of the country. We are convinced that economic cooperation will be mutually beneficial. The development of friendly relations and cooperation between our countries, despite the changes of government in Turkey, has assumed in recent years the character of a permanent national element in the policies of the two countries.

Important steps have been made in recent years in creating an atmosphere of mutual confidence on the frontiers of the two countries on the basis of the principles of non-interference in each other's internal affairs and keeping with the provisions of the final act of the European conference. The reservoir on the border River Akhuryan (Arpacayi) is concrete proof of the fact that the frontier between the USSR and Turkey has become a frontier of friendship. We believe, the prime minister said, that it is wrong to limit relations between our countries to commercial and economic ties because there are also other areas for cooperation. I hope that during my visit to the Soviet Union a new, more extensive, cultural exchanges program will be put into effect. We believe that there exist wide opportunities for the development of sports and tourist ties between our countries.

During my last visit to the Soviet Union, Bulent Ecevit said in conclusion, I could see that the Soviet people sincerely want peace and that the leaders of the Soviet Union are doing everything they can to realise this wish of their people.

I consider this an important factor, one conducive to greater mutual confidence between our two countries. I am happy to have an opportunity of meeting soon the leaders and representatives of the friendly people of the neighbouring Soviet Union, and I extend to the Soviet people wishes of wellbeing and happiness and express my respect and affection for them.

Effect on Other Areas

LD202136Y Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Lidiya Suyetina commentary]

[Text] In today's world, with its varied and difficult problems, it would not be correct to speak in isolation of relations between one country and another. The political situation in a given continent or region depends on relations among states in the region. In this sense, relations between the USSR and Turkey go beyond the framework of the interests of these two countries. There is not the least doubt that Soviet-Turkish relations influence the whole of southeastern Europe and the Middle East.

About 3 years ago Turkey and the Soviet Union signed the final document of the Helsinki conference. As you are aware, this historic document placed on firm foundations the salient principles defining the rules of international relations and the principles conducive to detente. These are the same principles of peaceful coexistence that the Soviet Union and Turkey have striven to be guided by in their relations since the time of Lenin and Ataturk.

You will no doubt remember that the countries that participated in the Helsinki conference undertook to refrain from using or threatening to use force in international relations; to respect the sovereignty and the equality of peoples as well as to respect borders, territorial integrity, human rights, and the right to self-determination; to settle disputes peacefully; to refrain from intervening in others' internal affairs; and to develop international cooperation.

Soviet-Turkish relations are developing fully in keeping with these principles. Economic and cultural cooperation between our countries has considerably expanded in recent years and become part of the daily lives of our neighboring peoples. Political cooperation is also developing between the Soviet Union and Turkey. In his report to the 25th Congress of the CPSU, Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev referred to this happy development and aptly pointed out that Soviet-Turkish cooperation in the economic field is gradually extending to political issues as well.

The visit to our country next week by Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit is a new manifestation of this fact. It is, of course, too early to speak of the nature of the talks to be held and the final documents, but it is not too early to say that there is no doubt whatsoever now that Soviet-Turkish contacts at this high level will be in the interests of our neighboring peoples, in the interests of world peace, and that they will help to develop our bilateral cooperation further. This belief is due to the whole nature of the development of Soviet-Turkish relations in recent years.

In his statement to the joint session of the Senate and the National Assembly, the Turkish head of government pointed out the necessity of maintaining and deepening detente. The Soviet Union, as is well known, is assisting this with the whole of its peace-loving policy. The Soviet proposals on disarmament, now at the center of the attention of all participants of the special disarmament session of the UN General Assembly, has demonstrated the determination of our country to impart a concrete form to detente.

As you know, in his statement to the General Assembly Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit stated that Turkey supports all initiatives for a reduction in arms. On the other hand, it is impossible not to point out that those who are opposed to detente--be they in Washington or Peking, Tel Aviv or Salisbury--spare no effort to prevent continuation and deepening of detente. The enemies of detente are striving to incite crises in various parts of the world and to provoke anti-Soviet sentiments, and thus to drag the world back to the cold war again. It should go without saying that such a policy is entirely contrary to the interests and aspirations of the peoples. Such a policy runs against the documents approved by the Helsinki conference. In contrast, the Soviet Union and Turkey are determined to continue goodneighborly relations and cooperation in the future as well--and, in doing so, they are contributing to reinforcing peace and security in Europe.

Soviet Press Comment

LD202351Y Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 17 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Articles and reports are being published in Soviet papers and periodicals on Turkey, the southern neighbor of the Soviet Union. The papers and periodicals are publishing major articles on Turkey's domestic problems, the country's relations with various countries as well as with its northern neighbor, the Soviet Union, and on the new Turkish Government's foreign policy.

An article entitled "As New Courses Are Being Sought" has been published in the latest issue of the magazine NOVOYE VREMYA in reference to Turkey. As noted in the article, the report that Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit would visit the Soviet Union met with concern in the West. Certain circles in the West found in this something unpleasant and worrisome. There is, in fact, nothing worrisome in this. It is most natural that the two neighboring countries on the Black Sea coast have long made efforts for the all-round development and consolidation of all kinds of relations on a basis of friendship and equality.

Why was the report of Bulent Ecevit's visit to Moscow greeted in this manner in the West? The article says: Voices advocating revising Turkey's foreign policy as it has been conducted over many years so it will conform to the basic interests and sovereign rights of the country are being heard increasingly frequently lately. Turkey's membership in NATO as well as the 1959 Turkish-U.S. military agreement--which allows the United States to intervene in the internal affairs of other countries besides Turkey in other Middle and Near Eastern countries are being strongly criticized. It is no secret that Turkey's membership in military blocs is a heavy burden on the Turkish economy. The article dwells on Turkey's economy and discusses the Turkish balance of payments, increased prices, unemployment, and the efforts exerted by the Bulent Ecevit government to bring stability to Turkey's economy. It also discusses Turkey's efforts to place its relations with its Western partners on a more equal footing. From this viewpoint, great importance is being attached to develop its relations with the socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union. As noted in the article, which provides data on the development of Soviet-Turkish commercial, economic, and technical cooperation, the protocol on trade for 1978-79 envisages an increase of 1 and 1/2 times in the volume of Soviet-Turkish trade during this period compared with the preceding 2 years. Finally, the article expresses the belief that the talks Bulent Ecevit will have with Soviet leaders will prove a new (?impetus) to encourage the development of Soviet-Turkish relations.

An article on Soviet-Turkish relations also has been published in the Soviet weekly ZA RUBEZHOM. It discusses a number of statements by Bulent Ecevit on the intentions of the Turkish Government to strengthen an independent Turkish foreign policy and to develop friendship and cooperation with neighboring countries, in particular the Soviet Union. The article notes that this policy of the Turkish Government enjoys the understanding and support of Turkish social circles and, for this reason, great importance is being attached to Ecevit's visit to the Soviet Union. Furthermore, the belief is being expressed that this visit will pave the way to the consolidation of Soviet-Turkish goodneighborliness. The article in ZA RUBEZHOM also summarizes what the Turkish papers say about this visit.

Turkish Party Leader's Views

LD202224Y Moscow TASS in English 2041 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Ankara June 20 TASS--The forthcoming visit by the Prime Minister of the Turkish Republic, Bulent Ecevit, to the USSR is of much importance from the viewpoint of strengthening peace in the region and in the whole world, the secretary general of the Socialist Workers Party of Turkey, Yalcin Yusufoglu, noted in a pressward statement. My party strongly protests the actions by the Pentagon and Maoist China to undermine the relaxation of international tension. We are closely following the development of the process of lessening tension and support the struggle for ensuring peace and security in the whole world, he stressed. We believe that the Soviet Union is the main guarantor of the preservation of peace and security and welcome the efforts of socialist countries in this process. In conditions when the United States administration, the NATO countries and their Maoist accomplices in Peking are trying to revive the cold war, all the peace-loving progressive forces should struggle with growing persistency for the consolidation of detente, Yusufoglu stressed in conclusion.

FURTHER REPORT ON SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION IN GREECE

LD202326Y Moscow TASS in English 2144 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Athens June 20 TASS--A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Ivan Polyakov is continuing its visit in Greece. Today the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet called on the president of the Greek Republic Konstandinos Tsatsos, the Chairman of Parliament Dimitrios Papaspirou, and Deputy Prime Minister Konstandinos Papaconstantinou. The head of the delegation laid a wreath to the unknown soldier's tomb in Syntagma, the central square of Athens.

During the meeting Konstandinos Papaconstantinou noted that the Greek people is a friend of the Soviet people and experiences traditional friendly feelings for it. We hope, he said, that the visit to Greece by Soviet members of parliament will promote further mutual understanding and an expansion of all-round cooperation between our countries. The prime minister noted the interest that Greece has in the development of economic and cultural ties with the Soviet Union. During the conversation special attention was given to the need of further strengthening detente and peace both in the Mediterranean area and in the whole world.

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U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

H 1

REPORTS ON SOVIET PLANS TO INTERVENE IN AFRICA 'ABSURD'

LD201318Y Moscow TASS in English 1216 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

["Misinformation to Order"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 20, TASS--Commentator Nataliya Zinovyeva writes:

Last Sunday, two English newspapers published articles describing fantastic plans for establishing by the Soviet Union a naval base on one of the African islands, for preparing an "intervention" in order to liberate Namibia, and other fables of this kind. Norman Kirkham, writing in THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, assured, for instance, that the Soviet Union has allegedly established a military base on the Cape Verde Islands, drew pictures of the arrival there of Soviet ships with cargoes of supplies and arms on board and "counted" hundreds of Soviet instructors in Guinea. THE SUNDAY TIMES came up with a still more absurd story, saying that Angola is literally teeming with Russian generals and that this means that the Soviet Union is allegedly preparing an armed intervention in Namibia.

THE SUNDAY TIMES' insinuations were taken up today by THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

Such campaigns--and they are not launched for the first time--are tailored to a standard pattern: certain Western press organs slip in dishonestly doctored, distorted information to politicians and thus put into their hands propaganda weapons spearheaded against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

As to the sources of such stories, one cannot but recall admissions by CIA leaders about their use of journalists for putting into circulation certain false stories and misinformation. Mention should be made, for instance, of a once widely reported story about Robert Moss, the British journalist, who, filling an order from the CIA-financed "Forum World Pictures," published a book in which he tried to justify the fascist coup in Chile and to shield the CIA. There was also an admission by former CIA chief William Colby that his agency was trying to use certain information services in the West by dishing up to them as news stories materials that were prepared inside the CIA.

We do not know where the English newspapers took the "material" for their articles. In any case, THE SUNDAY TIMES refers to "Western intelligence sources."

PROPAGANDA ON USSR MILITARY AID TO AFRICA DISCUSSED

LD202056Y Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] In his speech on American television the leader of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, Joshua Nkomo, stressed the importance of Soviet military aid to the freedom fighters. Our observer Andrey Dolgov writes the following in comment:

It's around this kind of joke that the West is raising a noisy propaganda campaign. It's silent at the same time about the (?major) technical and economic help that the Soviet Union is giving to the African countries.

The Soviet Union is assisting them in building industrial enterprises, power, agricultural and cultural facilities. It is helping them to put (right) the fishing industry, prospecting for mineral resources, plan the economy and training specialists. No mention is made of the thousands of Soviet doctors, teachers, engineers and agronomists working in the African countries.

But let us now turn (back) to the Soviet Union's military aid. When African leaders, say leaders of Tanzania, Zambia, Ethiopia and Angola praise the Soviet Union for its all-round support of the liberation movement, they have in mind the Soviet Union's military aid as well. The West is not giving such help to these movements. Instead, NATO arsenals are always open for the racists to (erect) antipopular regimes, mercenaries and [words indistinct].

Now, does the Soviet Union's military aid to the national liberation movement in southern Africa mean that the Soviet Union against the peaceful solution of conflicts in the region? Nothing of the kind. The Soviet Union (favors) a peaceful settlement provided the colonial and racist regimes are completely eradicated. It favors the genuine people's power of the African majority. But racism and colonialism will never give up out of their own free will. On the contrary, Vorster and Smith and the external forces in the West backing them are intensifying massive terror. Under these circumstances the progressive elements in Africa feel that genuine freedom can be won only on the battlefield. To withdraw military support (from them) means to leave the patriots at the mercy of the enemies and in general betray the cause of Africa's liberation. It's no accident that all-round military support of the anticolonial and antiracist regimes stands in full conformity with the rules and ideals of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.

In all cases the Soviet Union acted not only in line with the principles of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, but also at the request of sovereign states which fell victim to the aggression [words indistinct]. By raising a fuss about the Soviet Union's military aid to the progressive countries and the genuinely patriotic forces in Africa, the Western politicians and journalists seek to distort the real meaning of the Soviet Union's foreign policy, driving a wedge between African nations and the socialist world and reversing the revolutionary history of the young independent African states.

AID TO AFRICAN GROUPS DISCUSSED BY OAU COMMITTEE

LD191936Y Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Dar es Salaam, June 19, TASS--Questions of expanding all-round aid to freedom fighters in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe are being discussed at meetings of the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) that opened today in the capital of Tanzania. The committee includes representatives of 21 states of independent Africa. The participants in the meeting will also study problems created by the armed intervention of NATO countries in Zaire. The report of the Liberation Committee, containing recommendations on stepping up the struggle for the full liquidation of colonialism and racism in Africa, will be presented to the session of the OAU Ministerial Council and the assembly of OAU heads of state and government this July in Khartoum.

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U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
S O U T H A S I A

J 1

KHOKHLOV SPEAKS ON PROGRESS IN AFGHANISTAN

LD201720Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Talk by international affairs writer Nikolay Khokhlov: "Afghanistan Today: On the Path of Progress"]

[Summary] A widespread political and social movement is being carried out by the Afghan people for the right to own land and to rule the country.

"Here arises the legitimate question of why did it become necessary to liquidate the regime of Daud, head of state and premier. It was he, of course, who carried out the coup on 17 July 1973 which ended with the collapse of the monarchy and the proclamation of the republic. What was the reason for the profound dissatisfaction among the people? Why has Afghan society twice in the past 5 years undergone such serious upheavals? The government which replaced the royal government did in fact speak out in its numerous statements in favor of social reforms. It published a land reform law, granted certain privileges to a certain part of the population, tried to introduce a control over the activity of industrialists and bankers; granted certain rights to the working people and so on. But all this involved mostly just talk, which went on for almost 5 years, while no cardinal changes in the economy, agriculture the property situation and political rights of the overwhelming masses of Afghan people took place. There was a great deal of fuss over the transfer of land to the peasants--that is, the landless peasants. However, this measure did not affect at all the estates of the Latifunfi. The state granted allotments to the peasants from its own holdings, which had previously been under the jurisdiction of the royal court. These were principally neglected lands and hunting estates where there were naturally no irrigation systems, without which it is practically impossible to grow a harvest in Afghanistan. Since it was the poorest of the poor who received the allotments, no investment in cultivating this neglected land was made, and the waste land remained waste."

The stultifying effect of the feudal land system extended beyond agricultural bounds to the spiritual atmosphere of the country. Anyone who has been to Afghanistan knows how reserved the people are about giving their opinions on anything.

"The republic proclaimed on 17 July 1973 did not and could not solve the country's vital problems, and social relations remained in their previous undeveloped state. Paradoxical as it may seem, the republic was in essence a departure from a truly republican form of government and a kind of continuation of the overthrown monarchy. Why do I say this? Because the recently overthrown head was the cousin of the former king of Afghanistan. Brought up in the Seraglio and having received from King Zahir Shah the title of (?fardar), or crown prince, he, by his activity, tried to draw out the realization of cardinal changes in the country and resorted to despotic methods of rule and towards people. He knew how to execute and imprison dissidents and to draw around himself people who were connected in one way or another with the former omnipotent royal court. At the head of the notorious and inactive land reform committee sat his close friends--large land magnates--who put up with talk about reform. But did not provide the slightest opportunity for its clauses to be realized. It turned out that in the republic there was no republic, but an ugly, spent continuation of the monarchy without a monarch."

Progressive forces have always existed in Afghanistan, especially among students.

Such, in the 1950's and 1960's, was the "Awakened Youth" group, of which Nur Mohammed Taraki was a member. In his work as a journalist, Taraki posed keen questions about modern life in Afghanistan. Recognizing him as a potentially dangerous person, the royal authorities sent him as a press adviser to the Afghan Embassy in Washington--as far away as possible. On his return to Afghanistan, after imprisonment and a ban on his political activity, Taraki was elected secretary general of the People's Democratic Party.

The present government has come out for protection of the country's territorial integrity and the liquidation of antirevolutionary forces. The government holds democratic land reform and the democratization of the country's public life and state apparatus to be of paramount importance. Its foreign policy will be based on alignment and the strengthening of goodneighborly relations with all surrounding countries, including the USSR.

KARAKORAM HIGHWAY OPENS BETWEEN PRC, PAKISTAN

LD202004Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Foreign news agencies report from Islamabad that the Karakoram Highway was officially opened during the visit of a Chinese delegation headed by Deputy Prime Minister of the State Council of China Keng Piao. The highway was built with China's participation.

The 493-mile long highway links the Chinese province of Sinkiang with the Pakistani province of Punjab.

Commenting on the event, local observers say that the new road is regarded in the Pakistani capital as a means of developing trade and the economy in the northern regions of the country.

At the same time, in the opinion of a correspondent of the FRANCE PRESSE, the first foreigner to travel along the highway, the Chinese side attributes big strategic importance to the road.

BRIEFS

ENERGY DELEGATION TO SRI LANKA--A delegation of Soviet energy specialists has left for Sri Lanka. It will hand over to organizations in that country the design of a big hydro-power complex at Samanalawewa worked out in the USSR. The complex will be one of the biggest of its kind in Sri Lanka. The Soviet Union has expressed readiness to supply equipment and send specialists to help with the work. [Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD]

CHINESE NATIONALS IN VIETNAM DENY PRC ACCUSATIONS

LD201458Y Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

["Denial of Fabrications"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, June 20, TASS--Chinese nationals residing in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have expressed, in the course of a meeting with foreign pressmen held at Haiphong, their sincere indignation at the slanderous statements and provocative actions of PRC officials vis-a-vis Vietnam.

They denied with concrete facts in hand the fabrications of Peking propaganda that the Chinese residing in Vietnam were allegedly subjected to persecutions and victimized, forcibly deported from the country. "All Chinese nationals can live in Vietnam as before", the pressmen were told by Dian Than, employee of the Haiphong Cement Mill, who is of Chinese extraction. "There is no reason at all to raise a hullabaloo around the so-called problem of Chinese in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam."

The fleeing of Chinese from Vietnam, provoked by the PRC authorities, it was noted in many statements, has created big difficulties for the normal development of the country's economy and construction of socialism. "Those who call me a traitor because I do not wish to leave Vietnam", said Han Dieu Sho, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam, betray Marxism-Leninism themselves. In the Socialist Republic of Vietnam I am taking part in the building of socialism and communism, thereby discharging the principal duty of every communist".

Meetings and rallies, at which Chinese nationals express their support to the policy of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the SRV Government, are taking place throughout the country. Their participants refute the slanderous accusations of the Chinese side against the SRV Government and demand that the PRC authorities should immediately stop using the Overseas Chinese in Vietnam as tools for the implementation of their plans to hamper the construction of socialism in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, to undermine friendship between the two peoples.

"Chinese nationals are part and parcel of the big socialist family of Vietnam", it was stated at a meeting in Hanoi by Chiang Sung, member of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front of Vietnam, who is of Chinese origin. "They enjoy the same rights as the Vietnamese, and no discriminatory steps are being taken against them".

A resolution, adopted at a meeting of Chinese and Vietnamese intellectuals of Ho Chi Minh City, points out that the accusations made by the PRC authorities are false from beginning to end.

GRAMMATIKOV ON VIETNAM'S RELATIONS WITH PRC, CAMBODIA

LD201958Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1300 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has sent a note to the Government of the Chinese People's Republic. It points out that China has lately unilaterally annulled a number of agreements signed between the two countries. She has recalled her experts from Vietnam and has been carrying out a slanderous anti-Vietnam campaign. More from our commentator Georgiy Grammatikov:

Against the background of China's actions the principled policy of Vietnam becomes even more explicit. This policy is aimed at settling any disputes by peaceful means and at developing relations with other countries on the principles of good neighborliness, mutual respect and equality. Over the past few months Vietnam has repeatedly proposed the holding of roundtable negotiations where the question of Chinese nationals living in Vietnam could be discussed. This sensible initiative, however, has been rejected by Peking. Instead, the Peking leaders prefer to use pressure and threats against Vietnam.

Displaying good will in its approach to the border conflict with Kampuchea, Vietnam declares plainly its desire to begin talks as soon as possible. It is not the fault of Vietnam that the Kampuchea authorities, incited by China, turn a cold shoulder to these proposals and continue armed provocations.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam invariably follows the principles of peace, friendship and cooperation with other states in its foreign policy. When the people of Vietnam had to resort to arms they did so not of their own free will. Wars were imposed on Vietnam by the colonialists, the imperialists and their henchmen. The people of Vietnam who went through a difficult and very long war were able to appreciate peace. Vietnam has won a good name for itself by its active moves in favor of peace and international security. This fact was recognized last year when Vietnam was granted membership in the United Nations. The visits made by Vietnam's leaders to India and a number of Southeast Asian countries this year have helped to improve the political atmosphere in that region. Vietnam is making a positive contribution to the movement of nonaligned countries.

While pursuing a policy of peace, Vietnam is checking any attempt to encroach on its sovereignty. The people of Vietnam upheld their dignity and freedom in the struggle against the imperialist aggressors, and they have no intention now of giving them up to satisfy the great power aspirations of China. This was emphasized editorially by the Vietnamese central newspaper NHAN DAN. It declared that Vietnam has met many threats and challenges and has never been brought to its knees because it has a clear view of the significance and purpose of its struggle for the sake of today and tomorrow.

TSEDENBAL STOPS IN MOSCOW EN ROUTE HOME FROM CSSR

LD201359Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 16 June a Mongolian party and government delegation headed by U. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural, in Prague on a friendly visit at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government, arrived in Moscow on its way home.

On 17 June the delegation left Moscow for home.

At the airport the delegation was welcomed and seen off by V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.F. Vatchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; N.T. Ratnikov, deputy minister of Civil Aviation; O.A. Chukanov, CPSU Central Committee section deputy chief; and responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and by H. Bandzragch, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, and (F. Khlad), CSSR charge d'affaires ad interim to the USSR.

MOSCOW RAPS JAPAN'S CONCESSIONS ON TREATY WITH PRC

OW201313Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 13 Jun 78 OW

[Nadezhdin Commentary]

[Text] Japan is becoming a target of Peking's outrageous hegemonist ambitions. Peking is exerting pressure on Japan over the question of fighting against the hegemonist of a third country. For many years the Peking leadership has persistently tried to impose the antihegemonist requirement on Japan and to incorporate an antihegemony clause into the proposed Japan-China treaty of peace and friendship. Instead of giving any indication of softening its attitude by even a small degree, the Peking leadership has stressed more and more openly that the clause is directed against a certain country, the Soviet Union, to be specific. The Peking leaders have firmly spurned Japan's attempts to water down the clause.

During a recent meeting with a delegation of the new liberal club, Liao Cheng-chih, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, said: The hegemony clause is not a matter of form but an important and substantive part of the treaty. Peking's aim is obvious. Once Peking can persuade Japan on this important issue, it will be able to keep on imposing its will on Japan. In order to attain its aim, the Peking leadership provoked the well-known Senkaku incident to pursue a relentless whip policy in combination with the candy-ball policy. In Japan this incident was interpreted as a clear example of hegemonism which China insists should not be permitted to intrude into Southeast Asia.

How has Japan responded to this? No matter how hard Japanese officials and their propaganda media try to indicate otherwise, it is apparent that Japan has made successive concessions under Peking's unreserved pressure. Take the notorious hegemony issue for instance. At first, Japanese Government officials said that because the content of the hegemony clause was not clear and because it might harm Japan's interests, the clause should not be incorporated into the treaty. Later they took the position that the clause could be included in the preamble rather than in the body of the treaty. Still later, they said that where to put the hegemony clause was essentially a technicality. They claimed that what was most important was that the Chinese agree with Japan's interpretation of the hegemony clause. The four-point Miyazawa Principle was born of this proposition. The Miyazawa Principle states that the hegemony clause is not directed against any particular third country, nor does it presuppose joint action by Japan and China. This principle was later declared to be a private view of the former foreign minister.

At present the Japanese Government is actively pressing Peking to agree to reopen treaty negotiations. Does this mean that Japan has decided to make further concessions to China? The Japanese side, in fact, has departed from its former position with regard to the question of ownership of the Senkaku Islands. The Japanese side has agreed to the Chinese proposal that the question of concluding the treaty and the Senkaku issue be dealt with separately. In fact, Japan has met Peking's demands on the Senkaku Islands and recognized Peking's right to claim ownership of the islands in the future.

In Tokyo, it was previously understood that the Japan-China treaty would only deal with the relations between the two countries.

But KYODO has quoted the foreign minister as saying that the two sides have agreed to discuss the treaty issue not from the point of view of the interests of the two countries alone but from the point of view of insuring peace in all of Asia and in all the world.

In the 4 June edition of the daily YOMIURI, Minoru Hirano wrote: By concluding the treaty, Japan intends to avert the negative consequences which would ensue in the event of a failure to conclude it. To China, however, the treaty has a very different, and much stronger, meaning. The treaty will bore a hole in the Soviet ring around China and will serve as silent pressure against Vietnam, whose relations with China have become tense. It will ease the anti-Chinese allergy of such neighbors as Indonesia and Singapore. China expects that if the Japan-China treaty of peace and friendship is concluded, it will be possible to settle the Taiwan issue, which is hampering normalization of relations between China and the United States.

The allegation about the Soviet "ring" around China does not accord with the facts. I will leave this question to the writer's conscience to judge. What he tried to say is this: China needs the Sino-Japan treaty in order to implement its hegemonist plans and to confront the Soviet Union in Southeast Asia.

Then how should we interpret Japan's present attitude? Isn't the Japanese Government's getting drawn into Peking's global policy--the very policy that Japan at first so feared might be extended to Japan--detrimental to peace?

Certain Japanese circles are fond of saying that it is necessary to strengthen international trust, particularly in the case of the Japan-China treaty. No one disputes the necessity of international trust because it forms the foundation on which true friendly relations between nations are built. But if two countries are taking steps to sign a treaty clearly directed against a third country and revoking their past official statements and attitudes, what kind of international trust can there be?

For this reason, the warning that the conclusion of a Japan-China treaty on Chinese terms will greatly undermine trust in Japan's diplomacy assumes great urgency. The way to strengthen international trust in the Far East and Asia does not lie in acquiescing in Peking's hegemonist ambitions but in resolutely rejecting them.

ARTICLE HITS BOURGEOIS ATTACKS ON NATIONALITIES POLICY

LD201547Y Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 16 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[S. Mokshin and Yu. Chizhov Article: "Hopeless Attempts"]

[Text] Moscow--The recent USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session summed up the results of the work to discuss and adopt the new union republic constitutions which embody the great experience of successfully solving the most acute and most painful question in mankind's history--the national question. Today the increasing rapprochement among the fraternal peoples permeates every sphere of our society's life. The basis of the question is the genuinely democratic combination of the interests of the multinational union and the interests of each constituent nation and nationality. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed, "The USSR Constitution and the republic constitutions have reaffirmed that the friendship of the peoples is a truly invaluable gain of socialism and the mighty motive force of our development."

The Communist Party pays close attention to national relations in mature socialist society and solves questions connected with their development in a timely way in the interests of all the nations and nationalities and in the interests of communist building in the USSR. This is not to the taste of the ideologists of the imperialist bourgeoisie. They are attempting by every available method and means to implant, in V. I. Lenin's words, rabid, diseased nationalism and to distort the principle of proletarian internationalism. Even government organs of the imperialist states are joining in the anti-Soviet activity. For instance, it is not without their participation that the "Committee for the Study of Nationalities in the USSR and East Europe" has been created in the United States. But this by no means engages in the "study" of national relations in the socialist countries but, judging by appearances, in the elaboration of ways and means to undermine them.

The materials prepared inside the "committee" and similar organizations extol any manifestations of nationalism--that "omnipotent" virus, as the bourgeois ideologists believe. Nationalist sentiments and vestiges are fanned with particular zeal. Our class opponents, L. I. Brezhnev has said, seize on any manifestations of this kind in hopes of weakening the unity of our country's peoples at least to some extent.

In what directions are the efforts of anticommunist propaganda concentrated in its "psychological" attacks on our party's policy on the national question?

First, overt falsification of the real relations among the nations and nationalities in the Soviet Union, and attempts to counterpose some nationalities to others and to arouse nationalist trends in order to kindle anti-Soviet sentiments on this basis. Z. Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. President, recently set the pattern. He alleged that the instability in present international relations emanates from the USSR; you see, only 50 percent of the population there is Russian and the rest is made up of other nationalities, among whom "national aspirations are growing." They are "loosening" the socialist system and stimulating the "disintegration of the unity" of the Soviet peoples.

The aim of these fabrications is clear. By slandering our achievements in solving the national question, the anticommunists would like on the one hand to discredit us in the eyes of the world's peoples and thereby contain the national liberation movement and the just struggle of the national minorities in the capitalist countries, and, on the other hand, to sow mistrust of the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

But these hopes are futile. In the course of socialist building the CPSU has insured that internationalism has been transformed from a communist ideal into a profound conviction and a behavioral norm of millions of Soviet people of all nations and nationalities. A new community of people--the Soviet people--internationalist in essence, has emerged. Its internationalist ideas assert in every person the sense of belonging to a united family. These ideas are taking hold of people's intelligence, subordinating convictions to themselves and becoming, as K. Marx forecast, "ties which cannot be escaped without breaking your heart..." These ties are becoming stronger and deeper with every step by the USSR's working people along the path of communist creative work, and as the diverse links uniting all the country's people strengthen further.

Second, anticommunist propaganda is persistently falsifying the results of the Soviet republics' economic development. It must be said that in recent years the anticommunists have not thought up anything new in this sphere. Nevertheless they are still trying to show that the USSR's national economic development is out of step with the interests of the indigenous nationalities. They use the same old myth about "exploitation of outlying national areas by the center." True, the West German Sovietologist Klaus Von Beyme tried to "retouch" these slanderous fabrications. Under pressure from the facts he acknowledged our successes in the industrialization of republics that used to be economically backward. But he began to look for mythological "law-governed patterns" in their different levels of development and national income.

It is hard to say what is the most prominent aspect of these arguments--the lack of understanding of the specific aspects of the development of the country's national economic complex, within whose framework the organic unity and proportionate nature of the union republics' economies are insured, or plain ignorance mixed with gross anticommunism. Indeed it is thanks to planned organization of production and its centralized management that the genuine interests of the national economies and the national economy as a whole are coordinated. It was on the basis of the people's fraternal mutual assistance that an unprecedented leap forward was attained in the economic development of all the Soviet republics.

Today each of them has a large and highly developed mechanized production industry. The division of the republics into industrial and agrarian has gone. Their economic ties have become infinitely more complex and interwoven. An integral, planned, unified national economic complex has been established countrywide. But, within it, each republic is developing in accordance with existing economic and natural conditions, historical traditions and production resources. For example, Kazakhstan has very rich natural resources. Practically all the republics are participating in the creation of new industrial complexes there. Or take Central Asia and the Transcaucasus. These regions are distinguished by a rapidly increasing able-bodied population. The most labor-intensive production processes are located there in order to make rational use of the manpower, even in cases where local raw material and power are lacking. The blending of the economic potential and resources of all the republics accelerates the development of each individual republic--the smallest and the biggest. One wonders whether such a policy would be possible in a capitalist "community."

Third, playing on national feelings, anticommunist propaganda is trying to instill into people's consciousness the myth about discrimination against national cultures, about "Russian hegemonism" resulting from the CPSU's policy of mutual enrichment.

Only those people who have donned impenetrable dark glasses can fail to see what socialism has done for the working masses and the new bright colors that characterize the mutually enriched national colors that make up the unified Soviet socialist culture.

The rapid development of the economy and culture of all our republics and all our socialist nations and nationalities, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session, and, one might say, the very breath of life bring every Soviet nation to the simple conclusion that the guarantee of its increasing prosperity lies in the fraternal cooperation of all Soviet people, in the mutual enrichment of their national cultures and in the successful solution of nationwide, statewide problems of the great Soviet country as a whole.

The Communist Party is consistently seeking to further develop and deepen this process on the basis of improving the people's well-being and raising the level of consciousness, culture and civic responsibility and is instilling in Soviet people a sense of patriotism and socialist internationalism and intolerance of any manifestations of bourgeois ideology. And the stronger the moral and political unity and friendship of the peoples of the land of the Soviet Union become, the more successfully and rapidly the vital tasks of communist building--the foundation of the inviolable unity of the Soviet people as a new historical community of people--are resolved.

USSR SUPREME COURT CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES RIGHT TO DEFENSE

LD210916Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0905 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Commentary by Lev Nikolayevich Smirnov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court]

[Excerpt] The slanderers of Soviet justice say that the defendant or accused is deprived by our criminal practice of the right to defense since it is his obligation to prove his innocence. In fact, nothing of this sort exists either in Soviet laws or in Soviet court practice.

Here I would like to bring up a point from the decision of the Supreme Court that is obligatory for Soviet courts; it stresses the great importance of the constitutional principle that the defendant or accused is not considered guilty until so proven by law and until guilt is established by the court's sentence that has come into force. This is, in fact, in accordance with constitutional norms as laid down in Article 160 of the USSR Constitution, Article 11 of the Human Rights Declaration and also the Human Rights Convention.

Moreover, the [recent] plenum of the USSR Supreme Court stated in this connection that it is not permissible to oblige the defendant or accused to prove his innocence. To prove that he is guilty in the eyes of the law is the prosecutor's job. This is one of the exceptionally important clauses of Soviet law: This is the real guarantee of the rights of the defendant or accused.

The plenum also resolved that a guilty verdict cannot be based on a presumption. All doubts that cannot be removed are interpreted in favor of the defendant or accused. Clearly, the defense of the accused or defendant at a trial or at a preliminary investigation is not a sort of privilege granted to the professional defense lawyer. It must also be examined by investigating officers, prosecutors and, of course, by courts that decide on the guilt or innocence and the right description of the defendant's deeds.

Thus, the constitutional principle of insuring the right to defense for the accused covers in fact the entire legal procedure concerning the criminal case and is carried out in combination and interaction with a number of other constitutional clauses that insure procedural guarantees for the individual.

The 1977 Constitution considerably broadened the scope of the right to defense. I would like to cite in this connection the well known letter of Vladimir Ilich Lenin to Professor Ardamasskiy. Lenin said that Soviet lawyers should help citizens fight for their right, in accordance with all the rules of war for rights. And we still regard this as the primary task of the defense today, in the epoch of developed socialism.

The defense is obliged to use all means and methods of defense envisaged by the law with the purpose of elucidating the circumstances that excuse the defendant or reduce his responsibility, and to give the defendant all the legal help he requires. The Soviet legal profession has formulated its own system of defense which constitutes a new system of legal and general efficiency. On the whole, Soviet lawyers execute their obligations entirely conscientiously, making use of the evidence that they believe is true.

The defense of the defendant, actively pursued, based on trustworthy materials correctly understood by the court in context with other materials of the case and correctly received by an unbiased and receptive court, is--or in any case should be--one of the important sources of establishing the objective truth. In my speech at the [Supreme Court] plenum I stressed that it is precisely our country and other socialist countries, and they alone, that carry high the banner of real humanism and legality by insuring the real and effective defense of the citizen's rights.

At the same time one should obviously note that socialist humanism cannot and does not have anything in common with lax sentimentalism in relation to people who are dangerous to the cause of socialist building. The Soviet courts must insure that all relevant measures of punishment can be taken when the matter in question is the struggle against dangerous criminals who have committed grave crimes.

I expect that the decisions of the plenum on the very urgent questions of court procedure that were listed in the agenda will be useful for courts and, circumstances and specific situations permitting, will assist in carrying out the tasks that we will have to fulfill proceeding from the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the new USSR Constitution and the directives of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

GRISHIN ATTENDS 20 JUN MOSCOW GORKOM PLENUM

LD201930Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A plenum of the Moscow Gorkom today discussed the work of the city party organization in improving the use of basic productive funds, and in accelerating the commissioning of new capacities for the successful fulfillment of the plans and pledges of the year and the 5-year plan. For Moscow, an improvement in the use of productive funds is especially significant, since the capital is one of the country's large industrial centers and occupies an important place in its economy. In the scale of Moscow industry, a growth of return on capital of only one kopeck is equal to an extra production output of over R100 million.

A speech was made at the plenum by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

PRAVDA REVIEWS TYUMEN HOUSING CONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS

LD201309 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 June 1978 publishes on page 2 a 2,000-word "Letter From Tyumen" from special correspondents S. Vtorushin and A. Murzin under the heading "There Is A City, There Will Be A City...." The "Letter" noted that over the past 10 years, with the development of the Tyumen oilfields, several cities have emerged and the population of Tyumen has almost doubled, but that even the present rates of housing construction are inadequate. It continues:

"By the end of 1980 the number of people working for the Glavtyumenneftegaz alone will have almost doubled. The number of construction workers, transportation workers, gas processing workers and power industry workers will increase greatly. To insure that people settle in a new place, better living and consumer services conditions must be created for them than those they have in the country's long-inhabited regions. And above all they must be provided with well-appointed apartments."

The letter then discusses the need to build new cities near oilfields instead of relying on the "expedition method" whereby workers travel by helicopter from the cities and live in settlements near the oilfields for several days at a time. While noting that wooden housing still has an important part to play, Vtorushin and Murzin note that capital construction is being held up through the lack of local enterprises producing components for prefabricated housing and they blame the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction. They state:

"Briefly the essence of the situation may be explained thus: The USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, in the course of 8 years of work in Tyumenskaya Oblast, has not created a single collective with which the other Siberian construction workers could vie. Why? Because the ministry has used for this only a miserly proportion of its efforts compared with the gigantic volume of construction which it is carrying out in other regions of the country." Having discussed the problem of providing construction materials for the Tyumen construction workers, the authors conclude:

"We must dwell on the construction of the city of Tyumen itself. About 400,000 people already living there, considerable funds are being allocated for the construction of Tyumen. Nonetheless the oblast center is extremely poorly provided with amenities. So far the city does not have a single avenue or beautiful square, nor are any planned yet. Modern civil engineering networks and heavy rainfall drainage system are lacking in Tyumen. We think the local organs will resolve questions of the city's development even more persistently.

"And the ministries and departments developing the region should always bear in mind that it is not just Tyumen or Siberian problems but statewide problems which are now being resolved in West Siberia. These problems require special attention and special responsibility."

PROBLEMS IN PIPE EQUIPMENT SUPPLIES FOR TYUMEN OILFIELD

LD201603 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 14 June 1978 frontpages under the headline "The Colors of the Reports Fade" a 1,400-word report by V. Tsvetkov, L. Tishchenko and Yu. Popov, workers in the Nizhnedneprovsk pipe-rolling plant, and correspondent V. Pryadko on how the plant "is fulfilling orders for Tyumen's oilmen." The report notes that the authors "checked the progress of orders along the entire technological chain" and that "if you look at the numerical indicators, there seems to be nothing to worry about."

However, it continues, "on closer examination the cheerful colors of the reports fade. The collective of the fourth shop (it is the most modern and powerful in the plant and produces almost three times as many casing pipes as the first shop) has not been coping with the oilmen's orders since the end of last year." The report describes the difficulties which the shop is having in starting up new sleeve-pipe lines and cites an official of the plant which supplies the lines as saying: "The trouble is that we deliver these sleeve-pipe mechanized flow lines to the metallurgists **without any preliminary tests**, and there are many design errors and obvious flaws in them." The report notes that other sleeve-pipe lines in the Nizhnedneprovsk plant "are at their last gasp" but declares that the plant's workers "are making headway" and have "decided to fulfill the 6-month plan of orders for Tyumen's oilmen 2 weeks ahead of schedule." The report concludes:

"Nizhnedneprovsk's pipe rollers have many problems, but they can be solved if there is greater organization in every sector of production and if everyone displays at his workplace a sense of high responsibility toward the work entrusted to him. It is one of the metallurgists' main tasks to fulfill all the orders for Tyumen's oilmen to high standards and on time."

MINISTRIES REPLY TO IZVESTIYA ON TYUMEN DEVELOPMENT

LD201325X Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

["Replies To IZVESTIYA" by USSR Gosstroy, USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, and Giprokeauchuk and Ukrvodokanalproyekt Planning Institutes]

[Excerpt] "Tyumen Is a Great National Construction Site," "To the North of Tomsk," "Giant on the Tom." A series of items under these headings raised several problems on the development of the petroleum and gas industry, the extension of geological research work and the acceleration of the construction of the largest petrochemical combines in Western Siberia. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev particularly stressed the importance of the rapid development of the production forces of this extremely rich area for the growth of the entire country's economy, in his speeches during his trips to Siberia and the Far East and at the 18th Komsomol Congress.

Today we publish the organization's replies on measures adopted following the articles in IZVESTIYA.

A. Borovoy, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosstroy, reports that the questions raised in the series of items published under the heading "Tyumen--A Great National Construction Site" (IZVESTIYA nos 41, 47, 50 and 59) are topical and their solution is of great importance not only for the regions of Western Siberia but for the national economy as a whole. The articles justly noted shortcomings connected with delay in the development of a construction industry base in Tobolsk and other places and with the insufficient construction of roads, as well as difficulties in providing oil and gas workers with accommodations and socio-cultural consumer facilities.

Targets for the construction and commissioning of enterprises to produce prefabricated reinforced concrete, steel structures, complete installations in block form, construction materials and other are envisaged for the ministries. Ministries and departments (in particular the USSR Ministry of Transport Construction, Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, Ministry of Industrial Construction and Ministry of Power and Electrification) must adopt measures to accelerate the construction of such enterprises and also to extend existing enterprises in the construction industry. The USSR Gosstroy has prepared proposals on the development of construction and repair organizations and on their material and technical base, as well as on the development of cities and settlements in Tyumenskaya and Tomskaya oblasts.

In the cities and settlements of the oil and gas extracting regions, measures are also envisaged for accelerated and comprehensive construction of apartment blocks, cultural and consumer projects, engineering networks and also projects forming part of municipal service industry zones [obekty promyshlenno-kommunalnykhzon] and enterprises of the construction industry. And the specific volumes and timeframes for the construction and commissioning of these objects have been outlined.

Gosstroy workers have been sent on assignments to the cities of Tyumenskaya Oblast (Tyumen, Tobolsk, Surgut, Nizhnevartovsk, Nefteyugansk, Nadym and Urengoy). Together with the local party and soviet organizations and representatives of the ministries and departments, they carried out comprehensive checks on the state and quality of urban planning and drew up proposals for insuring a high quality of planning and design in every city.

The article "To the North of Tomsk" raised important questions on the development of geological research work in Tomskaya Oblast. The results of geological research work in recent years in Tomskaya Oblast, report A. Aksenov, deputy chief of the ministry's Geological Directorate, attest to the possibility of further increasing oil resources. The greatest interest in this respect is presented by Paleozoic deposits whose prospecting is today the main task of the geologists of the oblast.

The Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, realizing the great importance of the tasks of increasing the raw material base for the development of oil extraction in the oblast, envisages carrying out surveying work on the Paleozoic deposits. It is planned for the newly created Tomskneft association to drill no less than 10,000 meters of exploratory wells in 1978. By the end of the 5-year Plan the volume of exploratory drilling will more than triple. Exploratory work from 1978 through 1979 will be carried out on the Kalinovka field, with the aim of accelerating preparations to exploit it. In subsequent 5-year Plans the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry plans a further growth of geological research work.

The joint efforts of the prospecting organizations of the Ministry of Geology and the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry will facilitate a considerable growth in the reserves discovered and an increase in the extraction of oil in Tomskaya Oblast in the remaining years of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 19-20 JUN

ID210604 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1445 GMT on 19 June reports that the harvest is in full swing in the south of the country. Threshing of grain is being carried out in Central Asia and Azerbaijan, farms in the Kuban, along the Don, the Crimea and Moldavia are preparing for harvesting winter crops. Over 1,000 grain receiving enterprises, around 82 percent of total capacity, are ready to receive the harvest. In the Ukraine, grain growers are completing preparation for harvest. In Tadzhikistan grain will soon be harvested over 250,000 hectares and sowing of maize for grain will be carried out on irrigated lands immediately after the wheat has been harvested.

At 1600 GMT on 19 June the radio reports that harvesting is underway in Turkmenia and tens of thousands of quintals of grain crops have already been dispatched. Early sown cotton has sprouted on the first 1,000 hectares in Maryyskaya, Ashkabadskaya and Charldzhouskaya oblasts.

But the plants are developing slowly in some parts due to replanting, pests and cold weather.

At 2100 GMT on 19 June the radio reports that the harvest in Bashkirskaya ASSR is good and that the area sown exceeds 4 million hectares.

The radio reports at 1100 on 20 June that the harvesting of early potatoes has begun in south Kirgizia. Farms in southern regions intend to obtain two harvests. This year the republic intends to sell to the state a record quantity of potatoes, over 70,000 tons.

At 1200 GMT on 20 June the radio reports that 10,000 tons of wheat and barley have been delivered to reception points in Uzbekistan. Grain has been gathered in from a quarter of the area sown in Uzbekistan and yields per hectare are 40-50 quintals of grain from irrigated lands. Almost 30 million hectares have been assigned in Kazakhstan for haymaking. Grasses have been cut to date on 9 million hectares.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL NOTES PROBLEMS WITH VEGETABLE HARVEST

ID201123Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Vegetable Season"]

[Text] Produce from the new harvest on the vegetable plantations of the Bolshevik Sovkhoz near Moscow has begun arriving in the stores. On this farm the teams of Socialist Labor Heroes Valentina Ageyeva and Nina Semushkina are competing to obtain 630-640 quintals of vegetables from each hectare. Many progressive collectives of vegetable growers in various zones of the country have planned to achieve similar high targets in the third year of the 5-year plan.

Fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the farmers are consistently enhancing production efficiency. Much is also being done to further increase the harvests of vegetables and fruit, and to switch this sector to an industrial footing. Over recent years its material and technical base has strengthened considerably and 1,750 specialist sovkhozes have been set up. The task is to grow a good crop, to prepare for its harvesting in exemplary fashion, to procure an adequate amount of vegetable produce, and to supply it to the populace without interruption.

Overcoming difficulties caused by bad weather, the rural workers successfully finished sowing the vegetables. The tending of the plantations is now underway everywhere. The main thing is to carry out weed control, inter-row cultivation and the dressing of the plants at the best times and to insure that irrigation is carried out according to established procedure. However, it should be said that on certain farms of Bryanskaya and Tulsckaya oblasts and of north Ossetia, just as last year, the crops are being choked by weeds. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz managers and specialists must organize matters so that not a single field is neglected.

The success of this work is to a great extent determined by the timely harvesting and transportation of vegetables. It has been calculated that, merely by doing this, losses of valuable produce can be reduced by 20-30 percent. It is consequently a question of seeing that the main procurers--enterprises of the Ministries of Trade and of the Food Industry and Tsentrsoyuz--jointly with the suppliers, should compile a precise schedule for receiving vegetables and for delivering them to the consumers, and that this schedule should be strictly observed.

The experience of the procurement and trading organizations of a number of cities of the Ukraine and Kazakhstan where truck-garden produce, having been grown, is delivered straight to the stores, bypassing numerous intermediate transfers and bases, merits dissemination. For instance, more than half the vegetables sold last year in the Karakh SSR were accepted directly on the farms and then transported to the consumers by means of the procurement workers' specialized transportation facilities. More than 200 centers for the reception of fresh vegetables are now being set up on the farms.

The correct action is being taken by those party committees and Soviet organs which are promoting in every way the expansion of direct links between kolkhozes and sovkhozes and procurement, trade and food industry enterprises. This way of organizing matters enhances mutual responsibility and makes it possible to conserve much produce. Insofar as prolonged cold and rainy spells disrupted the normal sowing times in many regions this spring, the gathering of the harvest may be somewhat late. It is all the more important therefore to make every effort to obtain more produce, proceeding from specific conditions, to compile in advance valid schedules for deliveries of vegetables, and to provide for maneuvering equipment and motor transport.

As PRAVDA readers report, interruptions occurred last summer in a number of cities of the Volga Region, the Urals and West Siberia in the sale of carrots and onions, while radishes, leeks, dill and other vegetables made only rare appearances on the shelves of vegetable stores. It is the duty of the managers of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and of the leaders of agricultural organs to take these lessons into consideration and to take pains to insure that the state's plan and orders are fulfilled not only in overall terms but also in terms of assortment. Produce from private plots and collective orchards and truck gardens accounts for a considerable proportion of the country's vegetable balance. The system of consumer cooperatives and the soviets are called upon to better organize the supply to the population of implements for working orchards and kitchen gardens. It is necessary to organize properly the reception of produce that has been grown, to improve the work of kolkhoz markets, and to create all the conditions for people to be able to sell surplus vegetables and fruit without trouble.

At the time of the mass harvesting and procurement of green produce, it is especially necessary to take measures to insure its safe-keeping. However, not all the supply organizations are showing concern about supplying the farmers in good time with packaging materials and containers. The Verkhnevolzhskiy, Kalininskiy and Murmanskiy timber supply and sales organizations are particularly behind in delivering packing items. Meanwhile, time is going by. The heads of supply organs, ministries and departments connected with the manufacture of packing items must rectify the situation as quickly as possible.

To supply the populace with vegetables and fruit the year round, it is necessary to develop more actively the material-technical base for storage. In a number of localities the building of new warehousing facilities is being delayed. Thus, on the farms of Belorussia storage facilities for potatoes and fruit are being built too slowly. There are many such examples. The party committees and soviets should investigate the situation at each project of this kind and take steps to speed the rate of construction work.

The busy period is about to begin for the canning enterprises that are called upon to insure the reception and processing of vegetables and fruit without holdups. But, for instance, not all sectors in the Kherson canning combine have been made fully ready. Completing the repair of the plants' equipment by the time produce begins arriving on a massive scale, recruiting seasonal workers and training them--these are the urgent concerns of the collectives of food industry enterprises.

The harvesting and procurement of vegetables and fruit is a great national economic task. The fate of the harvest is decided by all those who participate in the vegetable production process and their work must be at the focus of the party organizations' attention. Insofar as the grain harvest is getting underway simultaneously with the vegetable harvest, it is most important to deploy people correctly in the decisive sectors, improve the leadership of socialist competition, and intensify the propaganda of advanced experience. And, at the same time, exactingness toward cadres is to be increased and a strict watch must be kept on the observance of state discipline.

Rural workers and workers in trade, in the procurement system and in the food industry are seeking to lay the foundations for fulfilling their high pledges and to bring to the nation's table vitamin-rich produce. So let every collective involved in this work honorably keep its promise!

DELAYS IN REPAIRING FARM MACHINERY BLAMED ON SUPPLIERS

LD201613Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 13 Jun 78 p 2 LD

[V. Degtyarev Report: "We Must Be Ready for the Harvest! From a Session of the All-Union Operations Staff"]

[Text] A routine session of the All-Union Operations Staff for Material and Technical Supplies for Agricultural Work has taken place. Topical questions were discussed connected with the successful implementation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Additional Measures To Insure the Gathering of the Harvest and the Procurement of Agricultural Produce and Fodder in 1978 and the Successful Wintering of Livestock for 1978-1979."

Members of the staff thoroughly analyzed the progress of preparing the combine pool, motor transport and also vehicles and machinery needed for fodder procurement and for mass harvesting. The speakers noted that in many republics, krais and oblasts, machinery repair is taking place in an organized way. But in several regions, harvesting machines are being prepared slowly, especially on farms in Kuybyshevskaya, Saratovskaya and Orenburgskaya oblasts.

There is backwardness in preparing grain-harvesting combines on the southern oblasts of Kazakhstan and on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Kirgizia, where cutting and threshing of grain crops will begin soon. The staff stressed that leaders and specialists of farms and Selkhoztekhnika associations must take decisive measures to speed up as much as possible the repair of all harvesting machines.

Reports were heard from representatives of industrial ministries and departments that are fulfilling agricultural orders. It was indicated that the majority of supply plants are coping with production targets for the output of new machinery and spare parts. At the same time some enterprises are breaking dispatch schedules. The Tula and Taganrog combine plants, which are behind with the delivery of spare units and components, are in debt to rural workers. Some Niva and Kolos combines cannot be made ready because of broken driveshafts. New crankcases are needed to repair them, but the farms are not receiving these. The Svobodny Avtozapchast plant is violating its schedule for dispatching rear-axle units for Zil-130 trucks; this is holding back the preparation of transportation for the harvest. The Usselmash Production Association has permitted backwardness with supplying sprinklers and cotton-cleaning machines for agriculture.

The "green harvest" is gaining strength every day. However, as was noted at the staff session, several plants of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production are not coping with targets for the output of haymaking machinery. In particular, in the last 5 months kolkhozes and sovkhoses have not received enough tractor mowers, mower-crushers and pickup balers.

The staff laid down concrete measures aimed at eliminating shortcomings in material and technical supplies to agriculture.

Taking part in the staff session were responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR People's Control Committee, USSR Gosstab and Soyuzselkhoztekhnika Associations.

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USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

U 1

SOYUZ-29 CREW BEGINS BIOLOGICAL, MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS

LD202048Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The orbiting flight of the space complex Salyut-6 and Soyuz-29 is continuing. Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenko are reactivating the instruments and equipment of the station. The crew has started biological and medical experiments. Visual observations from space are being carried out. Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenko are feeling all right.

SHIP FROM MURMANSK EXPECTED IN MAGADAN 21-22 JUN

LD201533Y Moscow INVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[V. Shmyganovskiy Article: "Tested by the Ice"]

[Excerpts] For the first time during the voyage from Murmansk as part of a high-latitude expedition the diesel electric transport Kapitan Myshevskiy touched the shore--it entered the Bukhta Provideniya. One of the reasons for diverging from its course was the need to carry out an underwater inspection of the ship. Yes, heavy blows from huge icebergs do not pass without leaving a mark even on a mighty metal hull. No one has counted how many such blows there were, but there must have been more than 100. The Kapitan Myshevskiy is a ship from the Far East line. At that time last October it was in Pevek when it was ordered to sail to the western Arctic. For 7 months the sailors worked in the ice between Murmansk and Dudinka. The diesel electric ship stayed in Bukhta Provideniya for little more than 24 hours. Divers carefully examined the hull. The ice has left noticeable marks but they are not dangerous and it is possible to move on. I calculate how many days the voyage on our commercial cargo ship carrying construction materials will last. It left Murmansk on 15 May. Today is 16 June and we hope to be in Magadan on 21-22 June. Some 4 weeks in all?...

ARCTIC CONVOY PROGRESSES FROM ARKHAENGELSK TO IGARKA

LD201535Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 16 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Yu. Dzhaferov report: "Convoy Heading For Igarka"]

[Text] Dikson--Northern navigation is becoming increasingly busy, although this is an unusually early time for the Arctic seas. ...A radio telegram has been received in Dikson at the maritime operations headquarters of the western region of the Arctic, saying: "Request you communicate plan to conduct convoy either through the Karskiye Vorota, or via Mys Zhelaniya." Aircraft surveillance of the ice showed that it is more expedient to pass to the north of Mys Zhelaniya, and so seven motorships--the Petrokrepost, Pioneer Estonii, Pustoversk, Kargopol, Iskogorka, Pioneer Litvy and Arkhipov--set off on their difficult journey from Arkhangelsk. At Mys Zhelaniya they were met by the ice-breakers Krasin, Kiev, and Kapitan Nikolayev. Later the convoy will sail via the northern sea route and the Yenisey to Igarka where the motorships will be loaded with timber.... The arctic is at work. As we were told by V. Zabelin, deputy chief of the Northern Maritime Shipping Organization, the assembly of a second convoy began in Arkhangelsk on 19 June--it too is to sail to Igarka. Thus, with the help of airmen, seamen are successfully fulfilling a target of the 10th 5-Year Plan which envisages the implementation of measures for extending the navigation period on the northern sea route and at ports subject to freezing.

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USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

V 1

GENERAL STAFF AKTIV MEETING DISCUSSES IDEOLOGICAL WORK

LD201113Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[Col P. Mochalov Report: "Party Aktiv Meeting"]

[Text] The state of ideological work and the tasks of improving it in the light of the 25th Party Congress decisions have been discussed at a meeting of the party aktiv of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff.

The report was delivered by Col Gen A. Bukov, chief of the General Staff's political section. The report and the speeches by Comrades V. Makarov, I. Nikolayev, P. Samokhodskiy, N. Storch, G. Sulcharev, B. Yablokov, V. Kuznetsov and others pointed out that the party organizations of the General Staff are fruitfully resolving the tasks of improving ideological work in every possible way, educating communists and studying and propagandizing Marxism-Leninism and Lenin's military theoretical legacy. Communists and all personnel of the General Staff are studying Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's books "Malaya Zemlya" and "Rebirth" with profound interest. CPSU decisions and the points and conclusions contained in the works and speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, are at the center of the party organizations' ideological life and determine the entire practical activity of communists in the sphere of military building and of enhancing the combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The meeting was addressed by Marshal of the Soviet Union N. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister.

Participating in the work of the meeting were Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov; USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states; Eng-Col Gen N. Alekseyev, USSR deputy defense minister; and I. Potapov, chief of a sector of a CPSU Central Committee section.

NIKITIN IN KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON EFFICIENT USE OF FUEL

LD201111 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 June 1978 publishes on page 2 a 1,700-word article by Eng-Col Gen V. Nikitin entitled "Using Fuel Efficiently." The article stresses the need to use fuel and material resources economically in the Soviet Armed Forces and outlines ways to insure that this is achieved. It points out, in particular, that "the greatest economy, as we are convinced by the experience of units and subunits that have achieved high indicators in the competition, is achieved where the training process is organized efficiently and where every field exercise, flight and voyage is preceded by careful preparation."

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